# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6774. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## WASHINGTON.

### The Rescued Polar Explorers—Was There Mutiny?—The New Loan—Reissue of Currency—Immigration.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The United States steamer Frolic, with the Polaris survivors, is expected to reach this city to-morrow evening. She sailed with sealed orders, but the fact of her return destination is now known. As she was unable to coal until Monday, May 26, she did not leave St. John's until Tuesday morning of last week. The distance being 1,600 miles, it will take her eight full days to make the trip under steam and fair weather. The opinion seems to gain ground among naval officers here that a close cross-examination of the survivors will develop the fact of mutiny or desertion.

THE NEW LOAN.

The telegrams from London, both to the Secretary of the Treasury and Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., establish the complete success of the Syndicate negotiation in taking up the called bonds. Up to to-day, nearly $22,000,000 of the bonds had been received in London and $12,000,000 here. By the time the settlements are consummated, the entire amount of the call, $50,000,000, will be in.

REISSUING NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The last Congress passed a law providing for a new issue of national bank currency to replace outstanding mutilated notes. The law provided that the cost of the reissue should be paid by the national banks. One of the provisions prevents the reissue of any notes except of such as have been successfully counterfeited. The Treasury officials have discovered that the sum appropriated for the reissue, $300,000, is greatly inadequate; that the banks very generally refuse to reimburse the Treasury for the cost of the new notes; that no bank will admit that its notes have been successfully counterfeited, which makes it necessary for the Treasury to prove that they have been so counterfeited, if the new issue is lawfully made; and, finally, that there is no power provided for the enforcement of this law, or of collecting the requisite sums from the banks. The conclusion is that the law is practically inoperative and will be repealed.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

In accordance with the recent act of Congress authorizing a Board of Immigration Commissioners to report upon the treatment of emigrants, Secretary Richardson has appointed the following commissioners: Dr. Jno. M. Woodworth, I. B. Saunders, J. Fred. Meyers, Charles Caine, J. H. Piper, and Helen M. Barnard. The latter will make a report upon the treatment of women and children in emigrant ships; Dr. Woodworth will have charge of the investigation in the Atlantic seaboard cities; some of the commissioners will proceed to Europe, and one will investigate the treatment of Chinese and Japanese immigrants at San Francisco. The reformatory suggestions of the several reports will be embodied in a bill to be presented to Congress.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

The sensational report that the Government has had incompetent legal counsel, because the defendants in the Credit Mobilier suit intend to demur to the bill, excites the indignation of the law officers of the Government. It is expected that a demurrer will be filed, and, if it is not sustained, that a plea to the jurisdiction will be entered. It is well understood that the defendants will avail themselves of every legal and technical defense. The Government itself may ask to amend the bill in some unimportant particulars.

FISH CULTURE.

Prof. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, will leave here next week for Casco Bay, on the coast of Maine, where his head-quarters will be during the Summer. He will continue the study of the economy and habits of the food-fishes of the coast, and hopes to add largely to the knowledge already gained of the causes of the decrease of the fishes and the means by which they can be increased and restored to the fishing grounds. The propagation of shad at Long Bridge, in the Potomac River, has been attended with excellent success, and the work still continues. During the past two days about 300,000 spawn have been taken, which will result in the placing of at least 200,000 young shad in the river. The commission has been divided into two sections, one of which will repair to the northern streams for the purpose of stocking the western and northern waters, the other to supply the southern streams and the waters of the Mississippi Valley.

THE DISTRICT FINANCES.

The proposition to raise another four-million loan for the improvement of the District of Columbia, introduced in the Legislature last week, was, it seems, the illegitimate and inconsiderate action of a single member, with an evident purpose of discrediting the securities of the District already authorized, and now on the market. The bill was killed by a large vote last night. Such a proposition needs first to be authorized by Congress. It was rather significant of the malicious purpose of this measure that all the chronic fault-finders and grumblers voted for it.

JOURNALISTIC.

The *Daily Chronicle*, of this city, appeared this morning in a new typographical dress, and enlarged to quarto form, presenting a handsome appearance. Col. George B. Corkhill, of Iowa, a well-known soldier and citizen of that State, and son-in-law of Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, has become one of the proprietors of the paper.

CITY POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster James, of New-York, was here to-day, conferring with Postmaster General Creswell on the details of the postal service of New-York and vicinity, in which numerous changes and improvements will be made during the present Summer. A conference of the Postmasters of the leading cities will shortly be held here, by invitation of the Postmaster General, with the view of putting the postal service in the large cities in the best possible condition.

PERSONAL.

The many friends here of Major Gen. Perley Poore are rejoiced over his election to the post of Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. For thirty years he has been here at the forefront in ancient and honorable service as correspondent, author, and genial friend.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The near approach of the time when the franking privilege expires has caused a new question to be raised, which, of course, cannot be officially decided till July 1. But it is understood that but one decision is possible, and that after that date all packages of every kind weighing over four pounds will be excluded from the mails. Heretofore the frank has covered almost everything which could be packed into a postal-car; but, except in the case of franked matter, according to law, four pounds was the limit beyond which no package could be carried. If this law is executed, as it undoubtedly will be, the circulation by mail of a large share of all the public documents will be prohibited. Among the documents weighing more than four pounds are nearly all the quartos, such as the *Census Reports*, the *Globe*, the *Medical and Surgical History of the War*, and many others. Some of these volumes weigh seven or eight pounds, or even more, and they must be shut out from the mails absolutely. Whether the law will affect the transaction of official business for which the new stamps have been provided is uncertain. Among other interests to be affected by the abolition of the franking privilege is the system of book exchanges carried on by the Smithsonian Institution, which must now be done by express.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

COURT-MARTIAL.

A general court-martial has been ordered to meet at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, on the 8th of June, for the trial of Musician Francis and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The court will consist of Capts. W. R. King, A. Mackenzie, and J. C. Post; First Lieuts. B. D. Greene and A. H. Payson; Second Lieuts. P. M. Price, Jr., and C. F. Palfrey, and all the engineer corps, with First Lieut. James Marcur as Judge Advocate.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commodore Thomas H. Stevens has been ordered to the command of the Navy-yard at Norfolk on the 1st of July next. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis is detached from the command of the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 1st of July and ordered as a member of the Light-house Board. Commodore John J. Almy is detached from duty as Chief Signal Officer of the Navy and placed on waiting orders. Commodore Foxhall A. Parker is detached as a member of the Light-house Board and ordered to duty as Chief Signal Officer of the Navy. Capt. Wm. F. Spicer is detached from the command of the iron-clad Terror, and placed on waiting orders. The other officers of the Terror are detailed from duty on board of that vessel and placed on waiting orders.

TESTING GATLING GUNS.

Major J. Q. A. Gilmore, of the Engineer Corps, Major T. J. Treadwell, of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. Lorenzo Lorain have been appointed a board of officers to meet at Hartford, Conn., June 5, to decide upon the calibre of guns to be tried, and the ammunition to be used in the experiments with, and tests of, two Gatling guns of large calibre for flank defenses of fortifications. Congress appropriated $5,000 for such experiments.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet were present to-day, with the exception of Secretary Belknap. The Modoc question occupied no share of attention. The business was of a routine character. The President stated he would leave here with his family on Thursday for Long Branch, to spend the Summer. He would return every two or three weeks to transact any business which might require his attention in Washington.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Advisory Board will meet the President and Cabinet to-morrow morning, for the purpose of reporting amendments to the rules made in their session during the past week, and which require executive approval before promulgation and appointment.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

### Twenty-Five Persons More or Less Injured on the Great Western.

HAMILTON, Ontario, June 3.—The night express-train on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track at the switch at Capetown about 2 o'clock this morning. Twenty-five passengers were injured. Seventeen took other trains on their journey and eight are left here at the hotel. The railway people are doing everything for the comfort of the injured passengers. The temporary delay to trains on the Toronto branch of the Great Western Railway will cease on Thursday, and on Friday next the usual time-table will be resumed.

The following are the names of those injured at the railroad accident, this morning: James McNamara, Wisconsin; W. Dalloff, Guilford, Me.; Henry Ness, Bay City, Mich.; J. Ball, Michigan; V. Cole, Michigan; John Bush, Ann Arbor, Mich.; S. Smith, Alica, Mich.; E. Royle, London, Ontario; F. Plum, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Lambert, New-York City; Miss Tolan, New-York City; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, and Miss Whipple, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; Miss Laura Ames, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Crodsley, Corning, Steuben County, N. Y.; Mrs. W. H. Hyland, Oil City, Penn.; Mrs. Emma Thompson, Lockport, N. Y.; Miss Georgia Adams, Caledonia, N. Y.; Mrs. Northrup, of Minnesota, and J. W. Fancher. All the above proceeded on their journey except Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, who go on to-morrow. Mrs. Hannah Busier, of Charlotte, Mich., burned, but not severely, returned home. C. M. John, Chicago, hand badly burned and arm injured; Mrs. Joe Denton, of White Pigeon, Mich., burned, but not seriously; Mrs. Hunt, of Texas, bone of leg near ankle supposed to be fractured; Master Frank Miller and Miss Minnie Clark also injured, but not seriously.

## THE WEATHER.

### Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over the New-England and Middle States, with easterly to southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather, and over the South Atlantic States, with rain in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Cloudy weather with areas of rain has prevailed from Missouri and Indian Territory to Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in North-western Louisiana. Clear weather has otherwise continued east of the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, easterly to southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy warmer weather; for the Middle States, winds veering to southerly and westerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with possible areas of light rain over the lower lake region; for the South Atlantic States south-easterly to south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with probably areas of light rain on the coast; from Missouri to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, westerly to northerly winds and clear and clearing weather; south of the latter region to Tennessee, winds veering to westerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather. Midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Texas, Dakota, Minnesota, and a portion of those from Michigan and Maine are missing.

### Session of American Institute of Homeopathy in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—The twenty-sixth session and thirtieth anniversary of the American Institute of Homeopathy is now being held in this city. A large number of delegates and members from all parts of the United States are present, nearly every State in the Union being represented. Prof. N. E. Small, of Chicago, President, delivered the opening address, in which he reviewed the present status and future development of the homeopathic healing art. He demanded that the institute should insist upon a higher standard of medical education than that which now can be acquired in any medical college in the United States. The Secretary and Treasurer presented satisfactory reports. A resolution exempting those members who have been in good standing for twenty-five years from further payment of dues was unanimously adopted. The following resolution, referring to the recent action of the Massachusetts Medical Society (allopathic) in attempting to expel and stigmatize such members of that society as practice homeopathy, was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That the American Institute of Homeopathy protest against the recent attempt of the Massachusetts Medical Society to brand as guilty of conduct unbecoming and unworthy of an honorable physician, such of their members as possessing a thorough medical education, and unblemished characters, conscientiously practice homeopathy; that such action is subversive of freedom of thought in a science which demands most untrammeled investigation, and aims a death-blow at any improvement in medicine; that it is an insult alike to the practice and patrons of homeopathy, and that it must react with the greatest force upon those who thus attempt to destroy characters and enslave science.

Among the papers presented was one by Dr. J. B. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., on the proper proving of drugs on the healthy as a means of ascertaining drug action. He urged the establishment of a college of provers for the purpose of testing drugs according to the homeopathic method and publishing the results annually. A resolution was introduced appointing a committee to memorialize Congress on the subject of the establishment of a college of provers.

## NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

### The War-Ship of the Future—British Monitors—The Devastation—An Iron Strike—The O'Keefe Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

The great monitor Devastation, which has for some time been lying at Portsmouth, making little trips out to sea, has just steamed over to Queenstown in search of some big Atlantic waves, against which to measure herself. Off Portsmouth there is no chance of the sea being rough enough to supply a satisfactory test of her special qualities. Even where there was a good wind on, there were only short waves to be encountered. The Devastation rode over them easily. Still even then, there were not wanting hints of what might be expected in the trough of a great sea. Every now and then she would pound the swell into spray, and fling it on to the fore deck in thirty to forty ton heaps. When she went over to Queenstown, the wind was comparatively quiet and the sea calm. She went at a speed varying from seven to eight knots. At her trial trip she went at from 13.20 to 13.41 knots. As the weather is still too quiet for experimental purposes, she is to remain at Queenstown till some waves of the desired sort are reported off Bantry. The Admiralty are evidently determined to do nothing rashly, and it is just possible that the next we shall hear is, that the waves are too violent, instead of not violent enough. The doubts which have been raised as to the seaworthiness of the vessel can hardly be said to have been affected by actual experience, as far as it has gone, of her behavior at sea, and the prophets of evil do not moderate their tone. Mr. Goschen, the First Lord of the Admiralty, stated distinctly in the House of Commons that if the sea-going qualities of the Devastation should turn out a failure, then the ship altogether would be a failure. It is as a sea-going fighting ship, a ship capable of going to the Mediterranean, the Baltic, or even across the Atlantic, that they are prepared to stand or fall by her. It is obvious, indeed, that for mere coast defense she would be an enormously costly ship, and not so good in many ways as a cheaper and smaller vessel. The question at issue is, therefore, whether she can surmount such waves as she would be likely to meet with in the open ocean. If this is decided in her favor, her fighting qualities will leave little to be desired. Four thirty-five-ton rifled guns are mounted fourteen feet above the water-line in revolving turrets, protected by 12 to 14 inch armor plates, and sweeping the sea on every side. The ship which carries this formidable battery can right about face in two minutes and two seconds, so that her beak, which just now was pointing, say, due north, will in the time mentioned be turned round so as to point due south; and her maximum speed is over sixteen statute miles per hour. The original design placed a large portion of the deck of the vessel, although deeply immersed, only four feet six inches out of the water. This, however, was afterward somewhat modified by a forecastle raised to a height of nine feet, and a deck over the top of the armored breast-work round the turrets, which gave her for a good part of her length and breadth in height above water of eleven feet six inches. These additions improved the sailing qualities of the ship by providing her with a large free-board, and increasing her righting force. But they rather impaired her fighting qualities, since the superstructure diminished the range of depression of the turret-gun, and being constructed of light iron, it might be thrown up in the air by shells passing through it, and thus the fire of the turrets would be impeded. The danger, however, of the changes which have been successively made in the ship lies in the fact that—as Sir Spencer Robinson, the late Controller of the Navy, has pointed out in a pamphlet just published—weights were added to her armored defenses, and to her equipment, until her immersion, even while still incomplete, exceeded the line at which she was calculated to float with all her weights on board. Admiral Robinson brings out this point so clearly that I cannot do better than give it in his own words:

It now appears that the weights actually put into the Devastation, exclusive of coals, are in armament and equipment 898 tons; engines of all kinds, excluding coals, 1,664 tons; hull, armor, turrets, &c., 6,075 tons. If to these weights we add 1,600 tons of coal, which the ship was designed to carry, we get a total of 9,337 tons, or 585 tons in excess of the recent estimate made in January, 1871, and 552 tons beyond the original estimate of April, 1869. If she were now completed for sea with 1,600 tons of coal on board, her mean draft of water would be 27 feet 10 inches nearly, or four feet [illegible] inches beyond the calculations of 1871, and 1 foot 1½ inches more than the load-line intended for the ship in 1869. * * * No one would be justified in sending such a ship as the Devastation to encounter Atlantic weather, with an immersion exceeding by thirteen inches her intended flotation; and the only proceeding possible, is to endeavor to do that for which she was specially designed, namely, to meet successfully Atlantic weather, is to diminish the amount of coal and the quantity of projectiles the ship was meant to carry—in other words, to clip the wings and pare the talons of the most formidable sea-going ship yet designed.

Admiral Robinson points out that the Admiralty constructors have repeated the error into which the builders of the ill-fated Captain fell, namely, the error of adding weights—possibly advantageous in themselves and improvements to the parts where applied, but vitiating the sea-going qualities of the structure as a whole. About 887 tons too much were put into the Captain, and 885 tons too much have now been put into the Devastation. Sir S. Robinson, however, is hopeful that in the latter case the error will not seriously compromise the security of the ship, although it will greatly diminish her efficiency. It would seem that the Admiralty calculated upon setting things straight by a reduction of coals, and they have found an excuse for this in the unexpected speed of the ship. The engines have developed upward of a thousand horse-power more than was contracted for, and give the ship an extra speed of a knot and a quarter. It is calculated, therefore, that 1,400 tons of coal would carry her as far as it was expected that she would go with 1,600 or 1,700 tons. But then it is not yet certain that she will carry even 1,400 tons; and it may be found that though the ship can be made to go at this increased speed, it might not be safe to rush her along at this rate in certain conditions of the sea. The importance of the supply of coal will be understood when it is remembered that the ship has neither masts nor sails, and is absolutely dependent on steam. She is propelled by two separate screws, each able to drive the ship alone, and each driven by double cylinders and separate engines, so that the chances of the machinery absolutely breaking down are pretty well guarded against, but of course the machinery would be of no use without coal. It was estimated that 1,700 tons of coal would enable her to remain at sea for thirty-six days with a moderate consumption of fuel, but the value of the vessel would be seriously diminished if the stock of coal were to be cut down to a point which would compel her to keep within easy distance of a coaling port. As to the seaworthiness of the Devastation it would appear to turn mainly on the possibility of keeping the deck absolutely water-tight, and also in the power of the ship to recover herself from heavy seas washing over her prow, one big sea following another in rapid succession, and tilting the hull in the air. Argument on these points is not of much value when they are to be subjected to the more trustworthy test of actual experiment; but it is evident that the apprehensions which are entertained with regard to this huge and costly ship are not altogether groundless.

ANOTHER GREAT IRON STRIKE.

The iron-masters have no sooner begun to get over their troubles with the coal-miners than they are plunged into fresh troubles with the iron-miners. The iron industry of Cleveland—the most recent, but one of the most flourishing and important, iron districts of England—has just been paralyzed by a sudden strike on the part of the iron-miners. From seven to eight thousand men are off work, and the iron-masters are preparing to damp down their furnaces. The origin of the quarrel is a combination among the men for the purpose of restricting the out-put of ore to about half the usual quantity. As the employers have no stock of ore to fall back upon, these tactics on the part of the men would soon have brought them to a stand-still. There would not have been ore enough to make it worth while to keep the furnaces going. The masters were also well aware that this restriction of the out-put was applied only as a means of obtaining an increase of wages as soon as the men thought they had quite got the upper hand. Under these circumstances, the masters resolved upon a lock-out unless the men would agree to do their full measure of "tubs" each day. As the men refused to be bound by this condition, the lock-out commenced. To add to the difficulties of the iron-masters, the limestone quarrymen were also most of them out on strike. While the iron miners' strike lasts, however, this will not much matter, except that there will be two different bodies to make peace with. The engineers of the Staffordshire potteries have struck; the Manchester carters are still out on strike; the boot-makers and the shoe-makers of London are also on strike, and another great building strike appears to be imminent. Altogether, it will be seen that capital and labor have not yet kissed each other.

THE O'KEEFE TRIAL.

It is not every day that we have a cardinal in the witness-box, and his appearance there has made a stir not only in Ireland but in England. Cardinal Cullen's red robes make a fine show in the sombre, dingy court, and he has quite a levee of all sorts of clerical personages around him ready to confirm his evidence. Among the number are three learned canonists who have arrived from Rome expressly to interpret the canon law. The Cardinal's counsel denounced the plaintiff, Father O'Keefe, as a "pestilential fiery dragon," full of "chicane, malice, and turbulence," a dark-minded creature; and the Cardinal himself has boldly taken up the position that O'Keefe was an insufferable nuisance in the Church. He has also laid it down that a Papal decree is binding on all the world, and has jurisdiction everywhere. He believed that this was generally assented to by the bishops and clergy in Ireland, but he could not say by all. He would not admit, however, that he actually knew of any dissentients; no one ever told him he dissented. The Cardinal also contended that a priest was bound to submit to his bishop, even if he refused his protection from slander and even if he set priests to slander him. At least he was bound to seek redress only within the Church. F. H. J.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Two Canadian horses, Cheil and Little Angus, trot at Buffalo June 12, for a purse of $3,000 in gold.

Andrew Bell, a native and resident of Eastport, Me., was drowned recently while on a fishing cruise.

Rev. Abbott Brown has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

John O. Evans is appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

Wm. B. Roe, of East Fishkill, a large dealer in horses and cattle, was thrown from his wagon on Monday and killed.

James M. Brackett has been appointed receiver of public moneys at Eucliare, Wis., and Joseph E. Irish register of the land office there.

The Eastern and Boston and Maine Railway Consolidation bill was rejected in the Massachusetts House yesterday, by a vote of 84 to 68.

The President has accepted the resignations of Lieut. Jose R. Peabody, of the Third Cavalry, and of Capt. Edwin W. H. Read, of the Eighth Infantry.

Collector M. D. Stivers has repurchased from F. Stanhope Hill his interest in the Middletown *Daily Evening Press* and Orange County *Weekly Press*.

Strenuous efforts are made for commutation for Charles A. Russell, sentenced to be hanged July 26, in San Francisco, for the murder of James Crosby.

Alfred Poor, a young man, employed by Pierce Brothers & Co., fell in getting on a train of the Boston and Maine Railroad yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

Donaldson's balloon came down at 12:30 o'clock, Monday night, half a mile from Catasauqua, Penn. The ascent was made at 1 o'clock at Allentown, Penn.

Lucy Ann Mink, the alleged murderess of Dr. Baker, was arraigned on Monday at Rockport, Me. She pleaded not guilty, and was taken to Wiscasset Jail to await trial.

Assistant Surgeon John W. Brewer has been ordered to duty in the Department of the East, and Assistant Surgeon Julius H. Patzki to duty in the Department of the Lakes.

Senator Mitchell publishes a full defense of himself in an Oregon newspaper. He denies all the slanders upon him, and appeals to the judgment of the people on his character.

The Massachusetts Senate Committee on the Treasury reported yesterday that the bill authorizing an expenditure of $300,000 toward completing the Hoosac Tunnel ought to pass.

In the United States District Court, in Boston, yesterday morning, J. L. Savage, the late Cashier of the Lechmere Bank, at East Cambridge, was sentenced to five years in the Lowell Jail.

Two men, named Fleming, who had been drinking, in a difficulty with two policemen in Atlanta, Ga., on Monday night, used a pistol and club, but one got shot through the head and the other escaped.

The officers of the Revere Bank, of Boston, whose messenger recently absconded, yesterday received by mail an envelope containing $29,000, in drafts, the full amount of the defalcation, excluding the $6,000 collected on cashed checks.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during May, exclusive of payments on account of interest on principal of the debt, was: Civil and miscellaneous, $5,765,656; war, $4,114,017; navy, $1,478,826; interior, Indians, and pensions, $5,537,106. Total, $16,895,636.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco having passed an order providing for the shaving of the heads of the Chinese prisoners in the County Jail, several local newspapers denounce the measure as inhuman and contrary to decency. It is thought the Mayor will not approve the order.

Harford E. Fraley committed suicide in Philadelphia yesterday morning, by cutting his throat and then jumping from a window, falling on the sidewalk, where his body was found. He was salesman, or agent, for Horstman Bros., was thirty-three years old, and was married, but did not live with his wife.

In a letter to the Schenectady *Star*, Mrs. Guildersleeve says that she held the position of matron at Sing Sing Prison four years, and resigned honorably on account of ill health; that the service she rendered in the case of Carrie E. Vreeland was lawful and proper, and done out of sympathy; and that Mrs. Vreeland's friends in Massachusetts are respectable people, and applied for her release when she had only one more year out of four to serve.

### The Binghamton Murder—An Unnatural Daughter.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 3.—Coroner Worthing has caused the arrest of Mrs. Thomas Canning, suspected of causing the death of her mother, Rosa Connity, by beating. The inquest is not yet closed, but testimony taken establishes the fact that the prisoner was cruel to her mother, and frequently beat her and turned her out of the house to sleep in the coal-shed all night, and that she drove her out twice on the day the fatal injuries were received

## THE CAPTIVE MODOCS.

### What Shall be Done with Them?—Official Sentiment—Punishment for the Canby Massacre Advocated.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Although the capture of the Modocs was officially confirmed to-day by the dispatches to Gen. Sherman, the news was not received in time for the Cabinet meeting, and the now-important question of the disposition of the prisoners was not discussed. There is a very strong sentiment here, in and out of official circles, in favor of executing Capt. Jack and his confederates in the assassination of Gen. Canby, and of sparing the lives of the others. The advocates of the extermination policy have now an excellent chance to show how firmly they hold their doctrine. Nothing is easier now than its accomplishment, and the logic of such a policy is as forcible now as when blood was hotter. There was a good deal of anxiety to-day at the Interior Department to hear from the exterminationists as to what they were going to do about it.

**Gen. Schofield's Dispatches to Gen. Sherman.**

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The question as to what shall be done with Capt. Jack and his Modoc followers is to-day privately discussed in military and civil circles. All seem to be agreed that as the Modocs surrendered as prisoners of war, it is not to be expected that they shall be punished by the army, which for the present will hold them in custody until further orders. Gen. Davis will doubtless report the facts to the head-quarters of the army, and ask for instructions in the premises. The communication will be sent to the Department of the Interior, as is usual in such cases, the Indian treachery and murders having been committed while the department was engaged, through its agents, in the attempt to carry out the peace policy, the army serving as an aid for this purpose. The entire subject may soon be submitted to the President and his Cabinet for a final determination. It will be remembered that Satanta and Big Tree were turned over by the Interior Department to the Texan authorities, and a similar course may be pursued with the principal Modocs, namely, remitted to the State of Oregon for trial and punishment.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

The following official dispatch has been received:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.

*Gen. W. T. Sherman:*

Col. Davis reports June 1: The Modoc scouts sent out Tuesday, May 27, reported to him at Applegate's on the evening of the 28th that they had found Capt. Jack and his band encamped on Willow Creek, at the crossing of the emigrant road, fourteen miles eastward of Applegate's. Harbrouck's and Jackson's squadrons, under Major Green, were sent immediately in pursuit, came upon them in the evening of the 29th, and pursued them till the evening of the 30th, when fourteen warriors, ten women, and nine children were captured, after a slight skirmish, among them "Schonchin" and "Scar Faced Charley." Capt. Jack, with three warriors, escaped in one direction; the remaining nine escaped in different directions, leaving twelve men not captured. He will push them lively till caught. He hopes to do so in a few days, and push the troops to other points.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3.

*Gen. Sherman, Washington:*

A subsequent dispatch from Gen. Davis, dated Applegate's, June 1, announces the capture of Captain Jack, two warriors, and their families. He expects the few others to come in soon, and considers the war terminated.

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

**Latest from the Modoc Country.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Gen. Schofield has ordered all the troops in the Modoc country to be concentrated in camp near Tule Lake, to await further orders.

## THE WARM SPRINGS INDIANS.

### A Description of the Band and Their Chiefs—Donald McKay.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

The Warm Springs Indians play so important and useful a part in the Modoc war, that a sketch of them will be interesting to the public, and your correspondent has the advantage of acquaintance with, and residence for a while, among them—eleven years ago—so can speak with some knowledge of his subject.

In the first place, these Indians do not all belong to the proper Warm Springs band, but derive their title in this connection from the fact that they reside on the Warm Springs reservation, which lies at the eastern base of the Cascade Mountains, with Mount Hood and Mount Jefferson in the centre of the Cascade range, as northern and southern corner posts on the west, and bounded on the north by the Mutton Mountains, about fifty miles south of the Columbia by and east of the Oeschutes River. It contains very little good agricultural land, and is, in many respects, the poorest Indian reservation in Oregon. There is a large and singular hot spring on this reservation which gushes out of the foot of the wall of a deep cañon, through which flows the Warm Springs River, which is a turbulent mountain stream. The agency is at least ten miles south of these springs, but they were the favorite haunt of this band or tribe, whose wigwams were pitched in the narrow valley near the spring, and they had great faith in its curative and medicinal effects.

These warm springs deserve mention, for the volume of water is so great that it forms a stream that fills a canal about four feet deep and twelve feet wide. The water comes out boiling hot from below, and is gradually cooled as it flows through the canal, so that persons can choose a point between the springs and the river where the temperature will suit them, and enjoy a bath most luxurious, though not accomplished without a fair share of difficulties. The results are certainly luxurious to a traveler who has ridden sixty miles at a gallop in the July sun and over the alkali plains, as I have occasionally tested. As to the medicinal qualities of the springs, they have been tested in rheumatic cases, and have effected wonderful cures. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, as are most of the hot springs of that region. Some of our party started up a rattlesnake, which species abound in all this interior region, and drove the reptile through the tall rye-grass and sage-brush into the stream, and then lashed the surface behind it with willow switches, and made it swim up the current, which it continued to do until it became parboiled and gave up the ghost. Eggs can be boiled with the water; and the springs, as mere curiosities, and as remedial agents, would be highly prized if pleasantly situated, where fashion and its fancy invalids could make August pilgrimages to appreciate and enjoy them.

Donald McKay, the leader of these Warm Springs braves, is a man just six feet high and well proportioned, the son of a noted Scotch fur-trader of the Hudson Bay Company, by his Indian wife. Donald has intelligence, is companionable and cool, speaks seven Indian dialects, thoroughly understands the Indian character, and has the judgment to control it admirably and to lead it to successful battle. His men were originally about seventy-five, two-thirds of them are of the true Warm Springs band and the other third are Wascopams, except one who is a Walla Walla and one who is a Umatilla. The Warm Springs band has been considered the most warlike on the reservation, and until lately has been little disposed to conform to the ideas of civilization or religion, but the present agent, Capt. John Smith, is a man of sincere piety, and has done much for their advancement. The band here contains two men who preach the Christian religion, as Donald McKay tells me, and they hold regular religious services each Sabbath, which are attended by most, though some of them are still attached to the Smohalla faith.

Donald also explains that in his opinion Smohalla, many years ago, invented his faith from what he could learn about the Christian religion from Catholic priests, from officers of the Hudson Bay Company, and from Mr. Spaulding, a Protestant missionary. From all this inquiry he developed a religion that he thought suited to his own race, and has become a prophet and dreamer among them. Qui-pre-mah was, ten years ago, the leading spirit of the Warm Springs band of the adherents of Smohalla, and he used to dream, as I remember to have heard when there, that the time was soon coming when the white men should die off and the red race hold their own again with all the good things left by the "Bostons" added thereto, including the stock of whisky on hand, and that, to the Indian appetite, was a great blessing of itself, and Donald says the Smohalla faith is like that of the ancient Epicureans, a sort of free love and have-a-good time generally sort of a philosophy, with a belief that the good dead shall repossess and enjoy the earth again in some future period of existence.

In the Indian wars of 1855 and '56 these Indians were among the hostile tribes, but they were conquered and made peace in 1856, and since that time have been reliable. Their faith in Qui-pe-mah died out, and many of them yield a sort of belief in the Christian faith. During the wars with the Snakes Gen. Crook used, to great advantage, a company of them as scouts and fighters. They became expert warriors, and were well led by Donald McKay. Now they are again in the field, and are even more useful than before, as their services are more necessary, because the war is much more difficult to conduct, and such services are more imperatively needed.

Under the present system, each reservation elects its head chief, and I-pah-pel, a brother of Qui-pe-mah, aged about sixty, was lately elected to the position. He is evidently very popular, or else put up the primaries remarkably well, as two former head chiefs were candidates against him, but he was elected two to one over them both. I-pah-pel is with this command, and stays constantly with the party led by Donald McKay. He does not understand English—a word—nor even Chinook, the common jargon, and has implicit confidence in McKay.

Donald relates to me an incident of the present campaign which is rather touching. Up to this time two of his company have died, and one now lies wounded in the hospital. One of the dead seems not to have had many friends, and was rather put upon, as the saying is, by the rest. His word was finally disputed on some matter, and he took it seriously to heart. He announced to his companions that he did not intend to live, and did not desire to. He was determined to die, and chose his own way, and a singularly Indian and dramatic way to do it. Such a way exactly as some heart-broken Roman might have adopted under somewhat similar circumstances. In the fight of the 10th of this month, when, just at daybreak, Capt. Jack and his band attacked Hasbrouck's command, We-ah-wa-tnt-on—and that means "The man who is heard and not seen"—mounted his horse, and, assuming his arms, rode directly into the face of the deadly Modoc fire. He made no attack, did not fire his rifle, but rode on and on into danger and death, seeking by some bullet wound to avenge his injured sense of honor. His companions called to him to return, but he gave no heed to their call, but rode away from them. The next day he came back to their command, a distance of sixteen miles, with a wound through the chest, and laid down and died. Here was stoicism and heroism after a not very common pattern, to be sure, and only that Donald McKay is on the point of leaving, with twenty-five of his men, as a scouting party with a cavalry command, in pursuit of the remainder of the hostile Modocs, I should get some particulars of what the Indians said and thought in the premises of the man who, in the end, seems to have been seen and not heard, reversing the peculiar significance of his name.

It is not pleasant to criticise those who are in important command, and are probably doing the best they know, but a correspondent's business is not flattery but fact. The army here—previous to the arrival of Gen. Davis—was suffering from a Bull Run demoralization. The head was incompetent to carry on an Indian war under such adverse circumstances, the officers were powerless to correct his errors, and the men were afraid of their lives, so much so that, brave as many of them were, they could not secure the support of the majority in case of surprise; and this Modoc war has been a constant surprise, because carried on in an infernal region where safety from surprise was impossible. Imprudent movements were made, and many men were sacrificed, and, as a consequence, great demoralization pervaded among the rank and file.

Under these circumstances the presence of these Indian allies was a necessity, and saved still greater loss and danger. In every emergency they have been on hand, and have met the desperate foe gallantly, fearlessly, and victoriously also whenever they had half a chance.

A few days since, Col. Wheaton came back from Camp Warren, where he had been absent for some time, and was received by officers and men with enthusiasm that amounted to an ovation. In the battle of Jan. 17, when he commanded, he labored under many difficulties, the lava beds were enveloped in a dense fog, and as the attack had been planned, and troops previously stationed, with orders, it was not possible to delay it; and, therefore, it was unsuccessful. He then had experience that was valuable. He had the confidence of officers and men, and could probably—at least the general opinion seems to be here that he would—have long since ended the war, and without any such series of mistakes and losses as have given the enemy confidence and demoralized our own forces. Col. Wheaton has his old command here again, and it is but charity to draw lightly the failures of the commander who came after him, and who has now left here.

The services of the Warm Springs company of Indians have been telegraphed too frequently to need another recital, and the interest that attaches to them has induced me to give this sketch of their reservation and of themselves. They differ in appearance, as all men do. A few speak English, and some of them are worthy a particular description, which I cannot give, as the mail leaves immediately. Some of them wear the blue uniform neatly, and some of them are very careless soldiers, but no complaint is made that any of them don't like to hunt Modocs, and don't do it well.

**Pursuit of Murderers in Virginia.**

RICHMOND, Va., June 3.—The excitement in Nansemond County over the murder of Mrs. Dempsey Jones and Mrs. Dosier continues. A negro named Brown was arrested in Suffolk on suspicion, but the proofs being very light, he was discharged. Subsequently unmistakable evidence of his guilt was discovered in his house in the shape of bloody garments, &c., and parties went in pursuit of him. At latest accounts he was surrounded in a thicket of woods near Suffolk by several hundred citizens, and he cannot escape capture. The two old ladies belonged to one of the most respectable families in that part of the State, and the feeling that has been excited is very intense.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

### Barbarity in China—Massacre of 30,000 Prisoners—Loss of a Steamer and Thirty Lives.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai gives some particulars of the capture by the Imperial Chinese forces of the City of Talee-foo, capital of a Mohammedan State in the province of Yunnan, South-western China, says the most frightful scenes were witnessed in the conquered city upon the entry of the Emperor's army. The victorious forces fell upon their captives and massacred 30,000 of them. The Sultan poisoned himself, preferring death by his own hands to falling into the power of his enemies.

The steamship Drummond Castle, while on a voyage from Hankow for this city, went ashore on Chusan Island, off the east coast of China, and became a total wreck. Thirty persons were drowned.

**French and German Relations not Disturbed—Strike of London Carpenters.**

LONDON, June 4—6 A. M.—Special

# GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

## Annual Communication—Address of the Grand Master—Grand Secretary's Report—Other Business.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons, of this State, was opened in ample form yesterday, for the first time, in the Grand Lodge-room of their new Masonic Temple, on the corner of Twenty-Third-street and Sixth-avenue. The Hall is not yet finished, but the temporary arrangements of the building provided every accommodation for the convenience of delegates. Representatives from nearly all the lodges in the State, 722 in number, were present. At 2:30 o'clock the Grand Lodge entered the hall in procession to the music of Keatin's Band, voluntarily tendered for the occasion, and M. W. Grand Master Christopher G. Fox took his seat in the East. An ode prepared by W. Bro. W. F. Sherwin, musical director, was then rendered by a select choir composed of members of both New-York and Brooklyn lodges, but principally of St. Cecile Lodge, of this City. The music was much better than usual, and reflects great credit upon the good taste and ability of the leader in charge. Prayer was afterward offered by R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain, when the roll of subordinate lodges was called, and the various delegates answered to their names. Among others seated on the platform, during the opening ceremonies, the presence of Gen. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor of the State, was noticeable. On motion, Master Masons in good standing were allowed admission to the daily sessions, except when constitutionally excluded.

### THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The address of Grand Master Fox, well delivered, was as follows. Such portions only being omitted as are of no general public interest:

OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES: In conformity with the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Constitution, we are again convened in Annual Communication, to deliberate upon questions of moment concerning the government of the craft of this Jurisdiction. The completion event which characterizes our present meeting marks a new era in the history of this Grand Lodge, now for the first time duly assembled within an edifice wholly the property of its brethren who compose its widely extended and influential jurisdiction, and, though the building is uncompleted, they regard it with pride, and justly esteem it the harbinger of the accomplishment of a cherished desire near to their hearts. Their zealous labors in the past has furnished the Grand Lodge a seat of government whence its laws will be promulgated and its judgments pronounced, and where its archives will be securely preserved to their successors in office. The accomplishment of the original plan, build the Asylum—a refuge for their aged and indigent, and the widows and orphans dependent on them for protection and support. That work may be hindered and delayed by adverse seasons and local prejudice, but their efforts will surmount all difficulties, and time, silent but inevitable, will observant will witness the consummation of the Hall and Asylum, thus projected and begun by the Grand Lodge of New-York, when she will rank the first among her equals for benevolence and charity. The warmth of your friendly and brotherly greetings, the cordial congratulations, the harmony, and the interest of the occasion, inspire a unity of action in respect to the matters that will be presented for your consideration unusual to so large a body, and indicate that the relations existing between us are legal and fixed. The relation of non-intercourse heretofore established between ourselves and the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, still continues, neither of those bodies having retraced its steps respecting its unwarranted interference with our own and other Grand Lodge jurisdictions of this country. Our relations with the remaining grand lodges of the world, recognized as legitimate governing bodies in their respective country, are of the most peaceful and fraternal character.

The usual variety of questions of law and usage have been submitted for decision, and in their consideration I have kept steadily in view the landmarks, the constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and rendered decisions accordingly; indeed, the field of Masonic law had been so thoroughly cultivated by my predecessors that I have not found it necessary to propagate new theories or principles of law or practice.

During the year seventeen new lodges were organized under dispensations issued for the purpose, by me having been granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Master and five by myself. The report of the Grand Secretary will show the order in which they were granted, and the locations of the several lodges organized under such dispensations. The District Deputies of the districts in which the new lodges are located have submitted special reports in regard to them, by which it appears that all have complied with the requisitions of the Constitution. Lodge respecting lodges U. D.'s, and their applications for warrants are recommended to the favorable consideration of the Grand Lodge. A sense of duty has constrained me to refuse to grant five applications for authority to form new lodges, although the papers presented were in due form and the petitions properly recommended. The considerations which induced me to deny the applications were briefly these: The territory sought to be occupied was already supplied with a sufficient number of lodges; warranted lodges weakened by dismemberment, and out of this attempt to organize others were likely to be materially injured, and their existence imperiled by the establishment of another lodge in the immediate vicinity; or, if organized, there was not the material in the field to retain a lodge property beyond the first few months of its existence. For similar reasons I have felt at liberty to discourage efforts to organize new lodges in several localities, which, if prosecuted, would result in unhappy failure.

The investigation of a number of appeals brought to me from the action of lodges in trials for alleged offenses satisfied me that the brethren charged with their commission were innocent of the unjust and severe punishments inflicted without just cause, and in each case the action of the lodge was reversed. It ought to be well understood, by this time, that no Mason can be tried and convicted of unofficial conduct, or neglect of duty, or unmasonic conduct, by the decision of commissioners manifestly unfriendly to him; and that the infliction of the extreme penalty of Masonic law for comparatively trivial offenses, will be set aside.

Death has not been wholly unmindful of those high in authority elsewhere, or hitherto officially connected with this Grand Lodge.

M. W. Gustavus Henry Warnats, Grand Master of Masons in the Kingdom of Saxony, was stricken with apoplexy, and died suddenly at Berlin, on the 15th day of May, 1872, soon after his arrival there to attend the Constitutional Convention of the German Grand Lodge League, appointed to meet a few days afterward. Brother Warnats was born in Kamens, in Saxony, Feb. 27, 1810, and was a physician by profession. In civil life he was counselor and medical member of the Provincial Government at Zwickau. He was made a Mason in 1839, initiated in the Lodge of the Golden Apple at Dresden, and in 1856 was elevated to the Grand Mastership. He was an enlightened and zealous Mason, prominent in the councils of the craft, and his death was severely felt, not only by the Grand Lodge of Saxony, but by the fraternity of Germany.

R. W. William Wagner, for many years connected with this Grand Lodge in various relations, died at his residence near New-York City on the 30th of May, 1873. He was born at Wunstenberg, Germany, in 1804. He received the degrees of Ryal Arch Mason in German Union Lodge No. 54, in 1835, with which he ever afterward continued his membership; he was master of that Lodge in 1843 and 1850, and was for several years an officer in the Grand Lodge of Hesse prior to the abolition of that body; and in 1846 was accredited to this Grand Lodge as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, and as such was well and favorably known to his brethren; his services as its representative near this Grand Body were highly appreciated by the Grand Lodge of Saxony, and the utmost confidence was reposed in his discretion and ability.

In March last the sad intelligence of the death of R. W. Edward Barnett, representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, was officially communicated to the Grand Secretary. His death occurred at New-Orleans, his place of residence, on the 1st of that month. He was born in New-Orleans, March 15, 1815, and from his long-continued residence and high character was well and favorably known to his fellow-citizens. He was made a Mason about the year 1846, and subsequently became connected with the various bodies of the different Masonic rites, and ever held the love and respect of his brethren. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana for two years, and in 1865 was elected Deputy Grand Master, in which positions he rendered faithful and able service to the Grand Lodge.

R. W. Charles B. Wade, one of the Grand Stewards, died at his home at Walton, on the 10th day of May last, after a severe illness—his health, however, was impaired for several years past. The late hour at which I learned of the sad event, and the want of sufficient data respecting his personal and Masonic history, prevents a proper notice of it. He held the office of District Deputy under Grand Masters Gibson and Anthon, and acquitted himself in that capacity with marked success.

The demand for the public ceremonies of the Fraternity has been frequent and generally permitted, and I am gratified in being able to report that the solemn and impressive rites of the fraternity with their attendant festivities were in every case properly conducted, and with beneficial results to the craft. On the 24th of June, on the invitation of the Commissioners, the corner-stone of the City and County Hall, in course of erection by the City of Buffalo and County of Erie, was laid by me and Gen. Buffum, with the usual ceremonies, in presence of a large and appreciative audience. July 4, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, laid the corner-stone of the soldiers' monument at Stag sing. On the 11th of July R. W. John C. Boak, District Deputy for the Second District, acting under a dispensation issued by the Deputy Grand Master, dedicated the fine hall erected by Warwarning Lodge, No. 862, at Blenville. Aug 16, the new and commodious hall of Blazing Star Lodge No. 604, at East Aurora, was dedicated with appropriate ceremony. Sept. 14, the rooms of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 378, in the City of New-York, were solemnly dedicated by R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master. On the 18th of September, at the request of the Board of Managers, the corner-stone of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane was laid at Buffalo, in the presence of the Chief Magistrate and other officers of the State Government, and a large concourse of citizens. Oct. 4, at Hugh 12, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, officiated at the ceremony of placing the capstone of the Masonic Hall in the City of New-York in proper position. The local officers of the Grand Lodge and many brethren were present and participated in the exercises, which were of a very interesting character. On the 16th of November R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, in the presence of a large body of Masons and other citizens, dedicated and consecrated with solemn service the burial plot of the "Masonic Board of Relief of Williamsburg," at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Nov. 14, the new and elegant apartments designed for the use of the craft of the City of Rochester were appropriately dedicated to the purposes of Masonry. On the 6th of December R. W. George J. Gardner, District Deputy of the Sixteenth District, dedicated a new hall suitably fitted up for the use of Centreville Lodge, No. 648, at Centreville. Dec. 12, the new and beautiful hall of Oneida Lodge, No. 270, at Oneida, was dedicated with the usual ceremony. On the 22d of January R. W. Norman Z. Baker, District Deputy for the Tenth District, dedicated the new and fine hall of Montgomery Lodge, No. 804, at Stillwater. On the same day R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain, in the unavoidable absence of the District Deputy, and acting under my dispensation, dedicated a new hall for the use of Woodport Lodge, No. 235, at Woodport. May 8, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, dedicated Euclid Lodge Room at Scelis Hall, in the City of Brooklyn. May 23, at the invitation of proper authority, the corner-stone of the new City Hall, in the City of Rochester, was laid with the solemn and impressive ceremonies of Masonry. The large attendance of brethren and citizens attested great interest in the proceedings. On the 29th of May the new and fine hall of Evans Lodge, No. 361, at Angola, was dedicated with the prescribed ceremonies of the craft.

On the 14th of September last I received from M. W. Dewitt C. Cregier, Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, and chairman of the late Board of Masonic Relief of the City of Chicago, the sum of $8,404 17, which was awarded to this Grand Lodge on the dissolution of the Board, from the surplus of funds contributed by the fraternity in aid of their brethren of that city rendered destitute by reason of the great conflagration of October, 1871. The money contributed by the Masons of this State was given to their brethren of Chicago in their hour of distress, with no wish or expectation that any portion of it was to be returned, and with no desire to inquire as to its disposition. Under these circumstances it seems proper, whether we regard the return of the money as a donation to the Hall and Asylum Fund, or as a contribution to the funds of the Grand Lodge, that special action should be taken in recognition of this practical exemplification of an old and constantly inculcated by the teachings of Masonry, and a suitable acknowledgment of the liberality of the Masons of the City of Chicago.

The most important subject that will engage your attention at this annual communication is that of the proposed revision of the constitution, which has been under consideration for the past two years. This question has excited a very general interest in all parts of the jurisdiction, and I am persuaded that a general feeling of disappointment will prevail if the Grand Lodge shall not at this time take some decided action with reference to it. On the 12th of December last the committee composed of delegates duly elected from the several Masonic districts, pursuant to the resolution adopted last year, and comprising many brethren specially adapted for that work, convened at Syracuse, to consider the proposed revised constitution submitted at the last annual communication, and referred to it by the Grand Lodge. Their meeting extended over a period of four days, and resulted in the report that has been distributed to the lodges in accordance with the terms of the resolution referred to. The proposed constitution, as revised by that committee, is submitted with the hope that in the main it will be found well adapted to the wants of the fraternity, and that whatever imperfections may be discovered in it your wisdom will correct. The one great need of the fraternity of this State, perhaps of the Masonic body of Masons in the world, is a code of laws as comprehensive as the wants and diversified interests of the craft demand, as concise as the nature of the subjects of which it treats will admit, in accordance with the accepted landmarks and usages of the fraternity, and expressed so plainly that no one need err in the interpretation of its provisions; and I feel confident that temperate, discreet, and just action on your part will secure these results.

The condition of the Hall and Asylum Fund will be presented in the report of its Trustees, which will be submitted to you in accordance with their usual custom, and I respectfully but earnestly invite a thoughtful consideration of its details. The Trustees were hopeful at the commencement of the official year that they would be able to present you at this time the building in which the Grand Lodge is now assembled, completed in all its strength and beauty, and they have labored earnestly to that end, but the want of money has so far interfered with their plans that they are compelled to present, instead, an uncompleted structure. The sale of the bonds issued by the Trustees for the purpose of raising money to prosecute the work on the building, has been limited to a small amount, owing to causes readily explained, and the contributions to the fund have been neither large nor frequent; and in order to continue the work the Trustees were compelled to borrow money, and sums add a considerable amount to the debt previously reported, and they now appeal to you with confidence for such action as will tend to strengthen their hands, and materially assist them to complete the building at the earliest possible moment. In December last an appeal was made to the fraternity throughout the State for aid in behalf of the fund; but I regret to say that generally that appeal was not met with that spirit of liberality which was hoped for; in some parts of the jurisdiction, however, the responses were noble and generous. Soon after the close of the last annual communication, brethren representing lodges in the City of New-York organized themselves into an executive committee, with the Deputy Grand Master as Chairman, for the purpose of holding a fair for the benefit of the Hall and Asylum Fund. Interesting the ladies in the project, they labored diligently for months to complete the necessary arrangements for holding the festival, which was formally opened on the 15th of March, and continued for a period of four weeks, resulting in an addition to the fund of nearly $40,000. The brethren and their ladies who were interested in the good work of promoting the liberality and best interests of the fraternity, deserve richest guerdon for their unwearied exertions in that behalf. Their reward is the consciousness of having aided a praiseworthy object in its greatest time of need. Self example is commended to the craft everywhere in the jurisdiction.

My thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to my associates of the grand officers and district deputies, for their uniform kindness and strict attention to their official duties. The Grand Secretary has placed me under renewed obligations, for timely and valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties, and the official intercourse enables me to testify from personal knowledge of the value of his services to the Grand Lodge. To my brethren generally throughout the jurisdiction, I tender heartfelt thanks for their many acts of kindness and courtesy.

In conclusion, brethren, permit me to remind you that the grave responsibilities which rest upon us as the representatives of the fraternity, and the importance of the interests committed to our hands, should make us earnest and faithful in the discharge of the duties which devolve upon us, to the end that the dignity of the institution may be preserved and its power for good increased. We have united in asking the Divine blessing on our labors, may its influence guide us aright in our intercourse at this time, that harmony may prevail in our councils, and in integrity of purpose and action be the aim of our endeavors.

### GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The twentieth annual report of R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, which was duly received, contains the following facts of interest to the fraternity: Total amount of money received during the past year, $61,488 58, of which sum $59,383 have been received from lodges and warrants, and from other sources. Number of lodges constituted during the year, nine, numbered from 714 to 722, and on the warrant of Constellation Lodge No. 404, restored warrants for seventeen new Lodges have been granted during the year, viz.: Rockland, Nyack, Rockland County; Ancient, New-York; Southern Light, Breesport, Chemung County; Cautious, Georgetown, Madison County; Charity, New-York; Alma, New-York; Anchor, College Point, Queens County; New Hope, Schenectady, Schenectady County; Sunnyside, Castleton, Rensselaer County; Ezel, Brooklyn; Bethel, New-York; Veritas, New-York; Ireland, New-York; Carpenters, Yonkers, Westchester County; Guttenberg, Albany; Mispah, Newburg, Queens County, and Radiant, New-York. Six hundred and thirty-five lodges have made returns for the year; one lodge, Washington Heights, No. 530, has surrendered its warrant, and 40 lodges are reported as in good standing; 11 lodges have become incorporated under the General law. The total number of Masons in the State is 79,079, and the past year's figures in this respect are noted: Initiations, 5,690; affiliations, 925; demitted, 1,781; suspended, 32; excelled, 54; stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, 2,403; restored to membership, 397; died, 866; net increase in membership since last year, 1,876.

### GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

M. W. John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer, presented his annual report, showing receipts of moneys during the past year amounting to $61,886 69, and expenditures of $58,646 84, leaving a balance paid over to Hall and Asylum fund of $3 239 85. On account of the current year the sum of $28,162 12 has been thus far received.

### HALL AND ASYLUM FUND REPORT.

R. W. James M. Austin presented the report of the Hall and Asylum fund, showing receipts during the year from all sources to have been $61,886 69, all of which has been expended except a balance of $18.101. About one-quarter of this amount has been raised from the sale of bonds, and the remainder from private donations, lodge subscriptions, and from the Masonic fair held a few weeks since, $41,005 85. By the personal exertion of R. W. Isaac H. Brower, of Puritan Lodge, of this City, since the building of the Hall was begun, the sum of $3,500 has been collected. For the six lots on which the new Temple stands $340,000 were originally paid, and $479,237 have been expended thus far in construction. The indebtedness on the building is $271,000, viz.: $70,000 in loans from trust companies, and $201,000 for bonds sold.

### STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following are the committees appointed for the session:

*Credentials of Members and Returns of Lodges.*—R. W. James M. Austin, W. Albert Parker, W. Gustave Lauter.

*Condition of Masonry.*—M. W. John L. Lewis, M. W. Joseph D. Evans, M. W. Clinton F. Paige, M. W. James Gibson, M. W. Isaac Phillips, R. W. Robert Macoy, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne.

*Warrants.*—R. W. James W. Husted, R. W. Daniel Sickels, W. Wm. H. Lloyd, W. Wm. Cassidy Knight, W. Thos. Chittenden, R. W. John D. Williams, W. Sylvester S. Willard, W. Josiah Curtis, W. Frederick Held.

*Hall and Asylum.*—R. W. Jesse B. Anthony, R. W. Henry D. Walker, R. W. John C. Boak, R. W. James M. Rowan, R. W. Norman Z. Baker, R. W. Luther H. Conklin, R. W. Chauncy N. Shipman, R. W. Wm. A. Brodie, R. W. Henry A. Childs.

*Foreign Correspondence.*—(To be appointed.)

*Grievances.*—R. W. Wm. T. Woodruff, W. Calvin P. Clark, W. Walter S. Coffin.

*Accounts of Representations.*—W. Eli Fox, W. Van A. Douglass, W. Williamson Spruce.

*Finances.*—R. W. Edmund L. Judson, R. W. Richard H. Huntington, W. Wm. B. Flint.

*Constitution and By-Laws of Lodges.*—R. W. James M. Dudley, W. Henry B. Knapp, W. Robert H. Thomas.

*Printing.*—W. Gideon D. Pond, W. E. N. Stone, W. John F. Baldwin.

*Unfinished Business.*—W. Janu Allan, W. J. Leavitt Lambert, W. John E. Leonard.

*Charity.*—M. W. John W. Simons, R. W. Henry A. Richey, R. W. Levi M. C. Gano, R. W. Frank M. Hopkins, W. Samuel C. Lounsbe.

*Work and Lectures.*—W. John E. Morrison, W. Wm. H. Darbee, W. James R. Druper, W. John A. De Remer, W. John W. Vrooman, W. Henry C. Wilcox, W. Edwin A. Loder, W. William M. Lester, W. John D. Prince.

*Appeals.*—R. W. Andrew E. Suffern, R. W. Orlando D. M. Baker, R. W. Horace S. Taylor, R. W. John J. Gorman, R. W. Joseph B. Jones.

*Exemplification of Work.*—Moses G. Wanzor, Geo. W. Dilks, Bradley A. Prescott, Enoch George, Edward D. Clark, Geo. E. Cresmer, Willis L. Bagley, Matthew W. Marvin, James Ten Eyck, Stephen L. Stillman, Elias J. Elthorpe, Geo. B. Winslow, Henry A. House, Homer A. Babcock, Dewitt C. Bates, Cheney H. Powers, Geo. H. Northrop, Geo. McGoun, Delos A. Crippen, Louis S. Boardman, George Mather, Albert Jones, Eugene A. Homer, Albert Hopper, John Giffin, Nelson S. Drake, Henry Frankel, Eugene Vatet.

### GENERAL BUSINESS.

The time for the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year was fixed for Thursday at 2 o'clock.

M. W. John L. Lewis, in behalf of the Constitutional Convention, presented a copy of the constitution prepared, and the discussion of the various matters pertaining thereto will come up in regular order to-day. On motion, a select committee, consisting of M. W. Past Grand Master Lewis, M. W. James Gibson, and M. W. John W. Simons, was appointed, to which various amendments proposed should be submitted and classified.

On motion of R. W. E. E. Thorne, Brothers E. L. Gaul and John Mahon were appointed official reporters of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge then took a recess until this morning at 9 o'clock.

## THE LATE MINISTER ORR.

### Meeting of the Knights Templar—Preparing to Receive the Remains.

The special committee of Knights Templar, convened under order of the Grand Captain General, E. Sir Charles Roome, met yesterday forenoon in one of the committee-rooms of the new Masonic Temple for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the remains of the late Hon. James L. Orr, Past Grand Master of Masons. E. Sir Charles Roome presided, and E. Sir Jerome Buck acted as Secretary of the meeting. The following commanderies were duly represented: Morton, No. 4; Palestine, No. 18; Cœur de Leon, No. 53; York, U. D., Temple, No. 2, of Albany; Malta, No. 21, of Binghamton; De Witt Clinton, No. 27, Williamsburg, and others. R. E. Sir Hy. Clay Preston, Past Grand Commander of the State, also participated in the deliberations, and the Royal Arch Masons were represented by E. Sir Thomas C. Cassidy, M. E. Grand High Priest of New-York; the Master Masons being fully represented by the Deputy Grand Master, E. Sir Ellwood E. Thorne, and the Grand Marshal. The Ancient and Accepted Rite, of which the deceased was a bright and respected member, was also represented by Illustrious Brother Charles T. McClenachan, thirty-third degree, Commander in Chief of Aurora Grata Consistory, and member of the Supreme Council.

The committee having been formally organized, the Deputy Grand Master, E. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, verbally reported the action taken by the Municipal authorities. Gen. Shaler, he said, had tendered to the Masonic Fraternity the use of the Government tug for the purpose of taking down to the vessel on which the remains will be brought to this country the escort appointed to take charge of the casket; and he therefore recommended that a proper escort be provided from the Knights Templar of this and Brooklyn each detail, from their individual commanderies, five Knights to act as a special committee of escort, whose duty it would be to repair at a moment's notice to the Government dock, thence to proceed to the vessel on the arrival of the remains of the illustrious dead. The uniform for this escort will be fatigue, with fatigue cap, sword, and belt, and white gloves. The bauldric, chapeau, and gauntlets not to be worn.

The Deputy Grand Master also reported that Dr. Illepworth had tendered the use of his large church, Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, for the funeral services. The offer was formally accepted with thanks, and the religious and Masonic services will be held in that edifice, after which the procession, which is expected to be very large, will form in the order to be subsequently arranged by the Grand Marshal.

A detail of Knights in fatigue dress are to act as guard of honor, while the body is lying in state at the City Hall.

On the question of pall-bearers, the Deputy Grand Master informed the committee that a sufficient number of present and past Grand Officers would be assigned to that duty by the Emergent Grand Lodge, if not specially detailed by the present Grand Lodge.

On motion the Deputy Grand Master was requested to ask the Grand High Priest to invite the Royal Arch Masons to appear as a body and participate in the solemn ceremonies; and also to call out the Masonic societies, general and a body. It was decided that the Master Masons and Royal Arch Masons should appear in procession, attired in black clothes, white gloves, silk hats, and sashes; the Master Masons to wear plain white aprons, and the Royal Arch Masons to wear edged aprons. To separate distinguishing mark to be in the pocket-flap, with the jewels of the officers; and the rods and lights are to be dispensed with. The Grand Marshal will direct the positions to be taken by the Lodges and Chapters.

On motion of the Grand Captain General, seconded by E. Sir John J. Conover, the Deputy Grand Master was requested to invite the Ancient and Accepted Rite to take part as a body in the ceremonies. Illus. Bro. C. T. McClenachan in response stated that as the deceased belonged to that body, and had held a high position, he was sure the various branches of the Rite would be well represented.

The committee extended an invitation to the Knights of the State of New-Jersey to participate with the Knights of the State of New-York in paying proper honor to the remains of their late distinguished Companion Knight. The Grand High Priest also invited the Royal Arch Masons of New-Jersey to join their Companions of this State in the funeral procession; and a like invitation was extended by the Deputy Grand Master to the Master Masons of New-Jersey. The remains are expected to arrive in the Harbor on or about Monday next.

Under the direction of the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Marshal appointed the following aids: W. Bro. Major Edward H. Kent, Chief of Staff; Illus. Bro. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward; W. Bro. Judge Alex. Koch, R. W. Comp. George Van Vliet, W. Bro. William T. Lloyd, Col. E. L. Gaul, R. W. Bro. Oliver G. Brady, W. Bro. Henry S. Knapp, R. W. Bro. Stephen S. Marshall, W. Bro. C. K. Hyde, W. Bro. J. McGregor, W. Bro. James E. Morrison.

Should the Grand Commander not be in town when the remains arrive, it is probable that the Knights Templar will be under the command of R. E. Sir Henry Clay Preston, Past Grand Commander of this State. About 500 Knights in full-dress uniform are expected to be in line, independent of the full representation of the other branches of the Masonic fraternity.

### The Brinckley Divorce Suit.

The suit brought by Elizabeth Brinckley against Hugh L. Brinckley to compel a marital separation and allowance, which has been already frequently referred to in THE TIMES when before the court on preliminary motions, came up yesterday in Part II. of the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Brunt, for formal trial. The trial proceeded without jury, by consent of both parties. The chief witness examined yesterday was Mrs. Brinckley, the plaintiff. Her story is that she is the daughter of James F. Charles, a theatrical manager, was born in New-York City, and educated at the expense of the Masonic order in Memphis, Tenn., and other Southern cities. In 1864 she made the acquaintance, in this City, of the defendant, who is a member of a wealthy family of Memphis, Tenn. For about three months he paid his addresses to her, proposed marriage and was accepted. When the case was called up yesterday the complainant stated that he did not wish to prosecute, the matter having been settled. Assistant District Attorney Russell directed the attention of the Recorder to the fact, and Tully was speedily compelled to prosecute.

In Part II., before Judge Sutherland, George S. Fyfe, a clerk in the employ of the Secor Sewing Machine Company, charged with embezzling $10, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the City Prison for ten days.

Charles Hallock, indicted for stealing $800 from his half-brother, Peter Hallock, No. 117 Canal-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

### Buildings in Elm and Crosby Streets Destroyed—Two Firemen Injured.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday morning among a number of old frame and brick houses in the centre of the block bounded by Howard and Grand streets on the north and south, and Elm and Crosby streets on the east and west, and but for the prompt arrival and well-directed efforts of the Fire Department, would have resulted in a great loss of property. The fire broke out shortly after 9 o'clock on the second floor of the three-story frame building situated in the rear of No. 140 Elm-street, a narrow alleyway which was obstructed with piles of lumber leading to the building from Elm-street. This building was occupied by Wm. Tyrrell, carpenter and builder. The fire was caused by the carelessness of some of the men employed in the carpenter shop. It appears that a fire had been lighted in an open stove for the purpose of heating some glue, and was fed with light wood and shavings. While this fire was burning fiercely one of the employes opened a window, and the breeze thus created blew the flames from the stove out into the workshop. A large pile of shavings which was placed near the stove ignited, and in a moment the whole room was enveloped in flames, and the workmen were compelled to fly for their lives. The flames spread with terrible rapidity, and when the firemen arrived the building was all on fire. The flames extended to several old brick and frame buildings adjoining, and attacked the rears of the tenement-houses Nos. 11, 13, 15, and 17 Crosby-street, and Nos. 134, 136, 138, 140, and 142 Elm-street. Chief Engineer Bates and Assistant Engineer Shay were very promptly at the scene of the conflagration, and finding that with the force on hand they could not check the spread of the fire, ordered a second alarm to be sent out, and a reinforcement of steamers and firemen were soon hastening to the spot. President Perley, of the Fire Department, was also on hand, advising the Chief Engineer in relation to the disposition of the force in battling the fast-increasing flames. Despite the exertions of the firemen, the fire still gained upon them and threatened to destroy the whole block, and as a precautionary measure a third alarm was sent out and an additional number of fire companies were brought to the spot and were soon at work.

The scene was one of almost indescribable excitement and confusion. The tenement-houses on Crosby street, front and rear, are six stories, and were each of them inhabited by no less than fifty families, chiefly Italians and French. These poor people, fearing that the houses would be destroyed, succeeded in saving their household effects, and the halls and stairways were soon incumbered with trunks, bedding, &c. Capt. Clinchy, with a large force of police, was on hand early, as were also Inspectors Walling and McDermott. The police assisted the poor people in removing their effects, and succeeded after a great deal of trouble and confusion in bringing order out of chaos, and quieting the fears of the unfortunate people whose whole possessions were apparently doomed to destruction.

After several hours of unremitting toil the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before a sad accident occurred, which it is feared may result fatally. While Martin Walsh, foreman of engine No. 30, and Edward Wilhelm, of Engine Company No. 29, were directing the operations of the men of their respective companies in the alley-way leading to the rear of No. 138 Elm-street, the roof of the building which had first taken fire gave way and fell in, forcing out the side walls, which fell into the alley-way with a loud crash. Foremen Walsh and Wilhelm, who were in advance of their men, were caught beneath the falling walls, and it was feared that they were killed. The firemen who had witnessed the casualty rushed to the rescue of their officers, and soon succeeded in disengaging them from the mass of rubbish under which they were caught. The foremen were carried to an adjoining store and attended by Dr. Toal, who happened to be in the neighborhood at the time. They were both found to be terribly cut and bruised about the head and body. Ambulances were summoned, and Walsh was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Joyce. Wilhelm was taken to his home, No. 207 Spring-street. Several other accidents were reported from falling bricks, &c., but they were of a very trivial nature.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances as far as they can be ascertained:

The two-story brick in which the fire originated was totally destroyed. Loss of Tyrrell & Co. on stock, &c., $2,000; insured for $800 in the Howard and Stuyvesant Companies. The building belongs to the estate of John Brown; loss $2,500; insured for $2,500.

The four-story frame building in the rear of No. 138 Elm-street, was occupied by Habich & Schott, brass finishers. Loss on stock, $1,000; insured for $1,000 in the Lycoming of Pennsylvania. The building belongs to the Brown estate; loss, $1,000; no insurance.

A two-story frame building in the rear of No. 134 Elm-street, owned and occupied as a weiss beer saloon, by Conrad C. Hertel. Loss on stock and building, $2,500; no insurance.

Mounter & Bush, manufacturers of ottomans, who occupied the first floor of No. 140 Elm-street, sustain a loss of $200 on stock. The building belongs to the Brown estate. Damage $300.

The rears of several houses on Elm-street were scorched and slightly damaged by the flames.

A three-story and attic brick building in the rear of Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Crosby-street, owned by Dr. John Burke, was damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured for $4,000. The first and second floors were occupied by Arthur Rennond, dyer and refinisher, in $1,000, and also by Baker & McKenney, manufacturers of military goods; loss, $1,000; no insurance. The third floor was occupied by A. S. Russell, mattress manufacturer; loss, $1,000; insured.

A tenement-house in the rear of No. 11 Crosby-street, occupied by the families of twelve French workmen employed in the adjoining factory at the corner of Howard and Crosby streets, was burned out; loss, $5,000; insured. The aggregate losses of the tenants is estimated at $6,000; insured for $2,000. The six-story tenement-houses in Crosby-street, owned by Robert Taylor, were damaged to the extent of $10,000; insured. The occupants sustain losses averaging from $300 to $500 each.

### The Woodhull and Claflin Libel Case.

Pursuant to adjournment on the previous day, the Woodhull and Claflin indictment for libel was called up in the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Barrest, on a motion on the part of the defense for a postponement of the trial.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, who appeared as counsel for the accused, in company with Mr. Wm. F. Howe, read an affidavit, the material portion of which stated that several absent witnesses were necessary to the defense, and that the accused could not safely proceed to trial without them; that they could be brought here by next Monday week, to which time an adjournment was asked. The point was also made, but not strenuously urged, that Mr. Brooke, one of defendants' counsel, was already engaged in the argument of the Macdonnell case.

To this Mr. Phelps objected, saying it was possible at any time to bring a pre-engaged counsel into the case.

Mr. Howe replied that Mr. Brooke had been in the case from the beginning, he having been counsel for Maxwell, who had been indicted for perjury and committed during the examination of the accused.

Judge Barrett thought the defendants had brought themselves within the rule entitling them to an adjournment. He at the same time suggested that it would be well to try Maxwell before Woodhull and Claflin, as he would otherwise come on the stand with his testimony tainted.

Mr. Brooke said he was ready for the Maxwell trial at any time.

Mr. Phelps said he had private reasons for not putting Maxwell on trial now, and would not do so, unless compelled by the Court.

Judge Barrett was not disposed to compel the District Attorney in the matter; he had merely referred to it by way of suggestion.

As the motion to adjourn the Woodhull an 1 Claflin trial, it was granted, and the case accordingly stands over to next Monday week.

### Vessel-Owners' and Captains' Association—Harbor Masters' Fees.

The Vessel-Owners' and Captains' Association met yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Merchants' Exchange, No. 52 Pine-street. After the ordinary routine business was transacted a letter was read from E. B. Seaman, Captain of the Port, in which he called the attention of the association to a resolution passed in January of 1870, in which captains were urged to resist the payment of one and one-half cents per ton harbor masters' fees, which had been previously collected under a State law to that effect. The association recommended this course under the advice of counsel that the law was unconstitutional. Capt. Seaman in his letter inclosed the opinion of Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, to the effect that the law is constitutional. Capt. Seaman further said that he had every desire to protect the vessel-owners in their rights, but that he must collect these dues, and if they were not paid he would be obliged to take the necessary legal measures to enforce the law.

Considerable discussion ensued among the members of the association in regard to the matter, and a resolution was finally passed in which it was resolved that the resolution of January, 1870, be rescinded, and that captains be requested to comply with the provisions of the law requiring 1½ cents per ton to be paid as harbor masters' fees. The members of the association, while doubting the constitutionality of the law, felt that as the harbor masters have now abandoned the system of extortion which prevailed under the former régime, that it would be better to pay this slight tax upon the tonnage than to become involved in trouble in the courts. The counsel of Capt. Seaman was spoken of in terms of praise, the feeling very generally existing that the interests of the vessel-owners are being properly taken care of by him and his force.

The meeting then adjourned.

## THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

### Dismissal of Clerks and Police Surgeons—Reduction of Salaries.

An important meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday, at which measures of economy were inaugurated which, it is believed, will materially reduce the expenses of the department. All the members of the board were present, and President Smith was in the chair.

After the transaction of considerable routine business, the special committee to whom was referred the subject of improvement in the efficiency and economy of the department made a report, in which they set forth that they had given the subject due attention, and find that they can with safety to the public interest reduce the clerical force very materially. They had been, however, unable to go through the whole list of clerks and employes, but they had gone through the list sufficiently to recommend that a reduction be made. They further asked to be continued in the investigation, believing that a careful and prudent course should be pursued in making the reduction, so that the efficiency of the police service might not be impaired. The committee recommended for adoption the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the services of the following named persons be dispensed with:

*Surgeons*—Charles F. Bosworth, Seth Hawley, Jr., Peter J. Hotaling, Henry Bosworth, John A. Moloney, John V. Gridley, Jr., Jonathan Atkinson, Michael J. Keiser, Joseph H. Pretty.

*Telegraph Operators*—James J. Wynne, Edmund C. Lee, Charles B. Bosworth, Eugene Soltz.

*Employes*—George Butler, Alexander Baird.

The resolution was adopted, and the dismissal of the above-named persons takes effect immediately.

The same committee also presented a resolution that the salaries of the following-named persons in the employ of the board be reduced as given below:

Chas. A. St. John, property clerk, from $2,500 to $2,000 per annum.

Lawrence C. Perkinson, clerk to the President of the board, from $1,800 to $1,500.

Geo. Hopcraft, clerk to the Superintendent, from $4,800 to $3,000.

Geo. P. Gott, Treasurer's book-keeper, from $3,800 to $2,500.

Humphrey Bower, deputy clerk, from $2,000 to $1,800.

Vincent Clark, chief clerk in the Bureau of Elections, from $2,000 to $1,800.

Matthew O. Hallenbeck, clerk, from $2,000 to $1,800.

Wm. Delamister, clerk, from $2,000 to $1,800.

Geo. S. Stephens, telegraph operator, from $1,800 to

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 3.**

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Western Union | 85⅛ | 200 | Lake Shore | 92⅛ |
| 100 | do | 85⅛ | 100 | do | 92⅛ |
| 100 | do | 85⅛ | 100 | do | 92⅛ |
| 700 | Pacific Mail | 39⅛ | 100 | do | 92⅛ |
| 1000 | do | 39⅛ | 300 | Rock Island | 110⅛ |
| 1200 | do | 39⅛ | 100 | do | 110⅛ |
| 1100 | do | 39⅛ | 500 | do | 110⅛ |
| 900 | do | 39⅛ | 200 | do | 110⅛ |
| 1200 | do | 39⅛ | 100 | do | 110⅛ |
| 1200 | do | 39 | 300 | Ohio & Miss | 41⅞ |
| 300 | Union Pacific | 27⅜ | 200 | do | 41⅞ |
| 600 | do | 27⅜ | 100 | do | 41⅞ |
| 300 | N. Y. C. & Hud | 103⅛ | 400 | Tol. & Wab | 68⅜ |
| 100 | do | 103⅛ | 200 | C., C. & I. C | 31⅛ |
| 100 | do | 103⅛ | 100 | do | 31⅛ |
| 100 | do | 103⅛ | 100 | do | 31⅛ |
| 100 | do | 103⅛ | 100 | Erie Railway | 63⅜ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $11,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, R., '81 coupon | 115⅛ | $1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | 120⅛ |
| 13,000 | do. do. | 115⅛ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C | 115⅛ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 121⅝ | 5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C | 115⅛ |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Ala. 8s '93 | b c. | 93⅛ | 200 | L. S. & M. So | b c. | 97⅛ |
| 3,000 | D'Ayn 8s, W. L. | | 95 | 100 | do | bt. | 97⅛ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | | 101⅝ | 400 | do | | 97⅛ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | | 92 | 200 | do | | 97⅛ |
| 2,000 | Mich. So. 2d | | 98⅛ | 100 | do | | 97⅛ |
| 2,000 | Mich. Cen. 8s | | 100 | 200 | do | | 97⅛ |
| 7,000 | Un. Pac. 1st, Inc. 6s | | 81 | 200 | do | bs. | 97⅛ |
| 3,000 | Ala. & T. H. 1st | | 101 | 300 | do | | 97⅛ |
| 2,000 | H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv | | 83⅛ | 300 | do | s5. | 97⅛ |
| 1,000 | do | | 83⅛ | 100 | do | | 97⅛ |
| 3,000 | B., H. & Erie 1st | | 93⅛ | 100 | Illinois Central | | 110⅛ |
| 4,000 | Los. & N. con. '36 | | 94 | 100 | do | | 111⅛ |
| 70 | Bank of Com'rce | | 116 | 50 | do | | 112 |
| 10 | Am. Exch. Nat. Bk | | 109¼ | 100 | do | bot. cash | 112 |
| 10 | Metropolitan Bk | | 135 | 300 | Chic. & R. I | b c. | 110⅛ |
| 20 | Bank of Com'w'th | | 66 | 100 | do | | 110⅛ |
| 67 | Fourth Nat. Bk | | 112⅛ | 400 | do | | 110⅛ |
| 25 | Market Bank | | 100 | 100 | do | | 110⅛ |
| 30 | Bank of Republic | | 110 | 200 | do | bs. | 110⅛ |
| 10 | N. Y. C. & Hud | | 102 | 100 | do | | 110⅛ |
| 100 | do | b c. | 103⅛ | 900 | do | | 110 |
| 100 | do | | 103⅛ | 100 | do | s3. | 110 |
| 100 | do | bs. | 103⅛ | 500 | do | s60. | 110 |
| 100 | do | | 104 | 100 | do | | 110 |
| 100 | do | | 104⅛ | 100 | do | bs. | 110⅛ |
| 400 | do | | 104⅛ | 100 | do | s3. | 110⅛ |
| 100 | Erie R | b c. | 63⅛ | 100 | do | | 110⅛ |
| 300 | do | | 63⅜ | 100 | do | | 110 |
| 300 | do | | 63⅝ | 100 | do | | 110 |
| 300 | do | | 63⅞ | 100 | do | | 110⅛ |
| 100 | do | | 64 | 100 | do | | 110⅛ |
| 100 | do | | 64⅛ | 100 | do | | 110⅛ |
| 200 | do | | 64⅜ | 100 | do | | 110⅛ |
| 100

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873.


### Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORAL; OR, THE GOLDEN FETTER.—Miss Kate Rogers, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL.—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Bavel, Miss Fanny Beane.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FERNANDE.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART.—Miss Neilson, Miss Patteson, Mr. F. Bangs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ASRAEL.—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS under the direction of Mr. F. L. Eben.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.


### The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.


As stated in another column, the Trustees of the Poor Children's Fund held a meeting yesterday, and decided to begin the excursions for the season on Saturday, the 21st of June. The trustees have requested the attachés of THE TIMES to resume the management of the children's picnics, and to organize at the proper time such measures of sick relief as may be deemed necessary. Grave and somewhat embarrassing as such a responsibility is, we believe that we shall best consult the wishes of the past and future subscribers to the Fund by promptly acceding to the request of the trustees. In the management of the entire scheme, we shall follow the same rules as we established last year. The services of such members of our staff as may be required will be given gratuitously; we shall take pains to enlist in the picnic and sick relief service the volunteer aid which is found most useful, and we shall present regular statements of the details of our current expenditures. The movement starts this year with the very satisfactory reserve fund of $3,388 66. We are thus enabled to begin operations at the very commencement of the heated term, and the experience of last year encourages us in believing that the means will not be wanting to place these picnics within the reach of even a larger number of poor children than those entertained before, as well as to organize the sick relief service, when the necessity arises, on a still more comprehensive scale. We believe that the simple mention of the fact that the Fund is again open for subscriptions will be sufficient to start afresh the long line of contributions. As before, these contributions will be regularly acknowledged in the columns of THE TIMES. The citizens of Baltimore and Philadelphia are now engaged in raising funds for the children's picnics, to which the example of New-York incited them, and we need hardly say that New-York cannot afford to lag behind in this movement.

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The Committee of Seventy met last night, and despite "a very full attendance," failed to muster courage enough to resolve upon any criticism of the Mayor's past action, or any recommendations for his future guidance. After this lamentable confession of having outlived its usefulness, the Committee very naturally appointed a committee of five to discover whether any reasons could be found for further prolonging its existence. This committee has got till September to finish its report—an interval which, considering the difficulty of the task, is perhaps not too long. We fear, however, that by that time the existence of the committee will have faded from public recollection, and that the mortuary sub-committee will not even be required to pronounce the last words over the remains of a once powerful and useful organization. If an epitaph is wanted for the Committee of Seventy, we would suggest this one: "Died from office-getting." After much patient research, we have discovered the names of sixty-five members still attached to the committee. Of these seven have been candidates for and six have been elected to office; twenty-one have been appointed to office—four by the President, two by the Governor, and fifteen by the Mayor; six have had partners or members of their families elected or appointed, and two have been appointed to receiverships. In all, thirty-six of the noble band have, either directly or indirectly, had their judgment on public affairs influenced by the responsibilities of office, and forced upon the people the natural inquiry, "Who is to look after the watchmen?"

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What seems to have been a sorrowful family feud ended yesterday in this City in a lamentable tragedy, which may have some extenuating features, but which society cannot afford to justify. Extended comment upon the act of young WALWORTH in slaying his father is improper at a time when all the facts of the crime are not within public knowledge, and especially when it might tend to increase the public feeling, which is certain in any case to be sufficiently intense. The high position which an ancestor of the parties involved occupied in the annals of the State, the peculiar circumstances remotely and immediately connected with the crime, combined with the youth and singular nerve of the parricide, render the case one of extraordinary interest, but there is nothing in it to excuse an outburst of weak sentimentalism or of popular wrath. Let the law judge calmly and impartially between this unhappy boy and his crime, in order that no injustice may be done while the interests of society are protected.

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By a proper reduction of the salaries of a few employes, the Police Commissioners yesterday succeeded in making a saving of $10,508 per annum, and by the dismissal of clerks and employes who held what in effect were sinecures, curtailed their expenditures to a much greater amount. They also deserve credit for the reform they have consummated in the matter of police surgeons, as they have appointed only three instead of the twenty-two authorized by law, and named others for precinct duty, who are to be paid moderate fees for the cases to which they may be called, instead of salaries which they would do little to earn. These changes will meet with public approval, and the fact that, while they have been made much more in the same direction remains to be done, will raise expectations which the Commissioners will be expected to meet.

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IN THE TIMES of May 31, Mr. A. VAN WAGNER made an analysis of the offer of Mr. NATHAN APPLETON to the creditors of BOWLES BROS., which, from the notoriety of the failure of that house, and the scandal brought on the American name by the manner in which that failure occurred, is of public interest. Mr. VAN WAGNER undertook to show that what was certainly to all appearances an offer by Mr. APPLETON to secure to the creditors fifty per cent. of their claims, was in reality an offer of dubious value, not likely to secure more than twenty-five per cent. of such claims. It is to be hoped that the foreign distrust of American financiers, which the house of BOWLES BROS. has done so much to strengthen, is not to be added to by the success of any such device as Mr. VAN WAGNER describes.

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Senator CLAYTON has promptly repudiated the action of the Arkansas Republicans, in taking proceedings against Gov. BAXTER, and gives some advice which should be followed. It is perhaps natural that a Governor threatened with ejectment by a process he deems revolutionary, should organize resistance, but Gov. BAXTER will be more certain of public sympathy if he appeals only to the law in defense of his rights. The Republicans who advised or who countenances the application for a writ of quo warranto have forfeited the confidence of good citizens, and by proper appeals to the sense of justice of the people Gov. BAXTER can secure their complete discomfiture much more surely than by a display of armed force. This is a disgraceful affair, in any event, and we hope nothing will be done to make it more disastrous to the prosperity of the State than it has already become.

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### Civil Service Reform.

The Advisory Board of Civil Service Commissioners have recently been in consultation with the President and his Cabinet, touching the progress of the reform in which the President has called upon them to render their assistance. They have had under consideration the whole subject of the purpose and operation of the rules adopted in the Winter of 1871-72, and applied to a portion of the offices of the civil service. They have gone patiently and thoroughly into an examination of the matter, and they are now engaged in perfecting on the one hand some modifications of the details of the rules, on the other a plan for steadily extending their application.

In this action there is much which interests the public. In the first place, it is an avowed renewal of the pledge, already frequently made, that the reform is not to be allowed to die out, but that the President is prepared, as far as lies in his power, to push it steadily forward, with entire fidelity to its original design. That design was the abolition of political influence in making appointments. In the next place, it has become apparent that, in pursuing this design, the President has to face many embarrassing obstacles, some arising from the complicated nature of the service, but most of them originating in the obstinate opposition of active politicians to any system that will curtail their influence and exclude them from the enjoyment of patronage. Finally, it is demonstrated that these obstacles cannot be wholly overcome by the employment of the powers now resting with the President, and that he will require not only the tacit support, but the active and urgent influence of intelligent public opinion, in inducing Congress to aid him, or, at least, to refrain from embarrassing him in the prosecution of the reform. To this end, it is necessary that all journals, and particularly all Republican journals, which believe, as this journal most unqualifiedly does, in the virtue and excellence of the reform, should take every opportunity to direct public attention to its merits, and to arouse public sentiment in favor of its wise and beneficent principles. In doing this, merely partisan feelings will have to be laid aside, and the cardinal fact recognized, which is daily becoming more and more plain to every honest observer of our politics, that the reform is one belonging to the whole people, and claiming the cordial support of right-minded men of all parties.

There is no question that in the reform as it was proposed by the President, as it is embodied in the civil service rules, and as it is applied to the departments at Washington, and to the federal offices in this City, the President has committed himself to principles in advance of those held by the majority of active politicians of either party. Underlying all the various objections offered to his system—a system meant to secure honest and capable officials, independently of their political views and services—there is a sentiment of more or less defined hostility to the principle of the system. The politicians do not wish political services to be ignored in appointments. Many of them honestly believe that if this could be done, the service would not be improved. Others sincerely believe that whatever might be gained in the efficiency of the service, there would be a loss of greater consequence in the efficiency of party government, and a consequent dislocation and enfeeblement of a party organization, which they think is necessary to the right conduct of the affairs of the country. Others are less creditably influenced. They have made politics a profession; place-seeking is their occupation; place-holding is their profit; they see in the civil service rules an avowed attempt to destroy their business, and they naturally oppose it.

The President's views on this matter are different, and they can be shown, as we believe, to be very much higher and better. He has substantially declared, by his professions and by his acts, that the official administrative business of the country should be placed in the hands of agents chosen *not* for political considerations. There is no essential connection between the qualities required, and the performance of party services. Because a man is an active Republican politician he is not necessarily a good clerk, or an accomplished business man. The President desires to lay aside tests which do not necessarily discover the best public servants, and to adopt others that do. He wishes to apply to the selection of the subordinate agents of the Government the same principles that business men employ in the selection of their employes. Will not the "plain people" recognize the sound common sense of this desire?

The President, in common with the friends of civil service reform generally, does not think that the success of that reform will imperil the efficiency of healthy party action. We entirely agree with that view. We believe that the success of the reform will, on the contrary, make party action far more healthy and efficient than it now is. In the present condition of our politics parties are made up, in the main, of two portions. One portion, the most numerous but the least active, seek in the success of the party the application to the Government of certain principles—the establishment, for instance, of civil equality before the law, the security of the reconstructed Southern State Governments, the reform of abuses, protection of American manufactures, or, on the other hand, the application of principles opposite to these. The second portion, far less numerous and far more active, seek the possession of offices of honor and profit. Two elements are thus created in every political contest, the unselfish desire of the many for the triumph of principles; the selfish desire of the few for the spoils of victory. Now, the civil service reform is intended to reduce the spoils of victory. It is intended to gradually remove the incentives to interested political effort. Will it, therefore, remove all, or the strongest, incentives to political activity? Will it destroy the honest enthusiasm of men for the embodiment of their convictions in action? Will it abolish patriotism? Or, on a lower plane, will it prevent that pride of association, that *esprit de corps*, which every party awakens in the breasts of its sincere members? Let the rise of the Republican Party itself be the answer. To our own citizens let the history of the Reform Party in this State afford the answer. In both instances there has been a crop of selfish men among the leaders, but the controlling motive of the vast majority of the party has in each case been as unselfish as human motives can be.

We have no doubt that the reform will, in the long run, triumph. It only needs time to insure that result. In the meanwhile it will become the duty of all good citizens to criticise the course of the President candidly, and to sustain with earnestness every step taken toward the prosecution of the reform.

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### Death-Rates of 1872.

When efforts are being made to show that New-York is the most unhealthy of cities, and that it is almost certain death for the stranger to visit us, because of our abnormal rate of mortality, as a consequence chiefly of our filthy streets, it is necessary to give the public the plain facts of the case. We may say, in the outset, that we have no epidemic, nor any danger of any; that our streets are cleaner than usual at this season, and that our mortality thus far in the year has been lower than during the corresponding period of last year. That our death-rate is higher than many other cities, and also higher than there is any excuse for, is a fact we have often called to public attention, but we are in candor compelled to say that at present it is more than usually favorable. No attempt was made last year to create a panic when, during the month of May, we had 2,959 deaths; whereas, during the same month this year the mortality reached only 2,306. This fact shows that the City is at least no more dangerous than at former periods, and in order to give a fair and comprehensive view of the mortality of the various cities of the world we may append the death-rates of forty-three leading places which have been obtained from official sources by Dr. CHAS. P. RUSSELL, Registrar of Vital Statistics for insertion in the forthcoming report of the Board of Health.

Grouping these cities by geographical position, and giving them in order of healthfulness as shown by official statistics, we present first the cities of the Western Continent, the figures in all cases indicating the number of deaths to each thousand of the population:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 17 | New-Orleans | 30 |
| St. Louis | 20 | Newark | 31 |
| Cincinnati | 20 | Halifax | 31 |
| Baltimore | 25 | New-York | 32 |
| Philadelphia | 26 | Savannah | 36 |
| Chicago | 27 | Montreal | 37 |
| Brooklyn | 28 | Memphis | 46 |
| Boston | 30 | Valparaiso (Chili) | 66 |

In this table New-York has a low place, but it must be remembered that 1872 was exceptionally fatal to life in this City, the deaths reaching the enormous aggregate of 32,647. The registration of deaths is very complete, the statistics embracing every case; but in many of the other places it is admitted that the rate is based on partial returns. In New-York it is also true that the high rate is partially due to deaths in the public hospitals, prisons, and asylums, which last year were 5,800. Deducting this number from the total mortality, leaves 26,647, which would give a death-rate of about twenty-six per thousand, estimating the population at 1,000,000. Being the entrepôt of a vast emigration, and the receptacle of the pauperism and disease of a continent, which finds refuge in its public institutions, it is only fair that the City should have the benefit of this deduction, or at least that the fact should be known that its death-rate is founded upon the total mortality occurring in the City, and not upon deaths occurring in the resident population, as is the case in some cities. In making up the vital statistics of New-York it has been the custom to present the worst view of the case.

In order to give a more comprehensive view of this important subject we now append the death-rate per thousand of twenty-seven European cities, as obtained by Dr. RUSSELL:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zurich | 13 | Genoa | 31 |
| Geneva | 19 | Stockholm | 31 |
| Basle | 20 | Nice | 31 |
| London | 21 | Havre | 31 |
| Paris | 21 | Rotterdam | 31 |
| Liverpool | 27 | Berlin | 32 |
| Leeds | 27 | Bologna | 32 |
| Glasgow | 28 | Naples | 35 |
| Manchester | 28 | Florence | 35 |
| Dublin | 29 | Rome | 36 |
| Leghorn | 30 | Prague | 41 |
| Venice | 30 | Munich | 41 |
| Milan | 30 | Cadiz | 44 |
| Vienna | 31 | | |

From this table it will be seen that New-York compares favorably with all the leading cities except London and Paris, even with its abnormal death-rate of 1872. In the previous year the rate of New-York was 28, London 24, Liverpool 35, Berlin 38, and Vienna 32; this year the comparison promises to be even more favorable to this City. From these facts it is apparant that while New-York presents a death-rate wholly out of proportion to the healthfulness of its site, it is not the nest of death which some sensation-mongers pretend; and after making proper allowances for certain anomalous conditions which have been mentioned, its record is as good as that of other commercial cities.

As to the present condition of the City, and especially of our streets, it may be said that, upon inspecting a large number of them yesterday in the worst districts of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, where, if anywhere, they would present a bad appearance, they were found, as a rule, in excellent condition as to collections of garbage or other refuse. Capt THORNE, as Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Bureau, has lately done substantial service, and the stranger expecting to see mountains of filth will be disappointed. In the districts mentioned, and in many other portions of the City, the cobble-stone pavements are in wretched order, and the gutters are even worse, but this is a matter no street-cleaning can remedy. The limitations now placed upon repairing streets, except upon the petition of property-owners, will probably prevent any extended improvement in these pavements, and the City must bear as it best can the additional cost of cleaning, and the burdens upon its commerce thus imposed. Some of these pavements, of which that in Warren-street is the worst example, are disgraceful, and if possible some means should be taken to repair them. But while, from imperfect gutters, our surface-drainage is defective, and the broken pavements render many of our streets unsightly, it is not true that our thoroughfares or byways, as a rule, are "filthy" or in a condition dangerous to life and health. The City is even in better condition than is usual at this season, and strangers can come here with as much safety and with far more of comfort than they can go to Long Branch or Newport.

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### Gen. Canby.

Now that the murderer of Gen. CANBY has been captured, and the wretched Modoc struggle is in some danger of slipping from the public memory, it becomes a seasonable inquiry what is to be done for the widow of the faithful soldier who was so treacherously slain? There are many people to whom this inquiry has already presented itself, and many more who would be willing to mark their appreciation of a great and good man, who fell at the post of duty, by placing the widow whom he has left behind out of the reach of want. We violate no private confidence in stating that Mrs. CANBY must, in default of public aid, be shortly reduced to a state of pecuniary destitution. We do not think that any one desires to be more specifically informed in regard to her actual means. It is enough to state that all the worldly possessions left by the deceased General represent a sum so insignificant as not to be worth taking into account. Congress may do something for the widow of the murdered General, but those of her friends best qualified to judge are compelled to recognize the fact that but little help can be expected from this source. Such a provision is, in fact, one which the nation ought not to leave to its representatives to deal with. We are forward enough in building monuments to our departed heroes, and are ready enough with an unanimous tribute of admiration to a noble life well spent. But this kind of recognition will hardly serve to encourage men to promptly step into a post of danger, to serve the people, with a single eye to the people's welfare, or to consistently sacrifice self-interest at the shrine of duty, if they find that those whom they love best are left to struggle, neglected and unaided, by people who are profuse only in expressions of obligation.

Gen. CANBY has left to his widow only the legacy of a pure and a great name; to the nation whom he served he leaves the record of a life's work nobly done. It seems to us that such an inheritance gives his widow such a claim upon the people as they are not likely to disregard. The only thing required is to give practical shape to a movement for the relief of Mrs. CANBY, and thus insure a very prompt and satisfactory response. We do not think that Gen. SHERMAN would refuse to lend his name to such a movement; we are sure that Gen. CANBY'S friend and comrade, Gen. MCDOWELL, would gladly assist in carrying it out. The West may be trusted to give a liberal response to such an appeal, but New-York is the proper place to start it from. Are there not in this City enough friends and admirers of Gen. CANBY to organize a committee, and start such a subscription list as could be sent over all the country, with the best prospects of returning freighted with a nation's substantial recognition of one of its purest and most faithful servants?

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### The Shah and His Three Wives.

They are in a scrape just now in London for which even the most rabid of anglophobists may well spare some pity. Everybody knows that that highly estimable, but somewhat eccentric gentleman, NASR-ED-DIN, the King of Kings, Cornucopia of Delights, Commander of the Faithful, and all the rest of it, has arrived in England with all his diamonds, sapphires, shawls, and feathers, and that it is important to send him back home in the best of humor and spirits. In fact, the importance of this, as a matter of national policy, can hardly be over-estimated. Ever since Gen. OUTRAM gave the Persians such a drubbing at Kooshab and Mohammerah sixteen years ago—a time which must have revived disagreeable recollections, the experience of XERXES, MARDONIUS, and other worthies of the elder days—there has been an uneasy feeling among the children of ZOROASTER which it is of infinite moment to Great Britain to allay and remove. Especially at this moment, when the lances of the Czar are piercing the heart of Central Asia, and the "Korakush" either flies over Khiva, or is very seriously meant to fly there, is it essential for England, for the sake of her Indian Empire, to be on the best terms with the Shah and his people. Now to assure this would seem the easiest thing in the world. The sources of pleasure and conciliation are many and they are close at hand. There is unlimited honor, and hospitality, and Windsor Castle, and the Crystal Palace, and Balmoral, and the Isle of Wight, and a feast of turbot in the city, and of whitebait at Greenwich, and a dash at deerstalking in the Highlands, and plenty of nice little Armstrong guns and breech-loading rifles to be sent as presents, by way of Good Hope, to check the hordes of Muscovy when, in the early future, they descend from vanquished Khiva. But still is London perplexed and unhappy, for there is a dark cloud overhanging all these joys, a cloud which has no silver lining.

The dismal truth is that the Shah, having apparently no faithful Giaffer or Mesrour to advise him to the contrary, has brought to England three wives, and the insoluble problem, the maddening difficulty, is to determine which of the three is to be asked to Court and treated as his Majesty's consort. A breach of etiquette would be a mortal affront, and to invite all three is out of the question. Polygamy, of course, cannot be recognized or encouraged at the Court of VICTORIA, and to ask the Commander of the Faithful to nominate a favorite in his triple partnership might be mischievous in Persia as well as offensive to his Majesty. Never were the Magnates of the Bedchamber or Gold Sticks in Waiting so sorely put to their trumps as by this unforeseen emergency. The situation to this much-married potentate himself has doubtless seemed a matter of course. Very likely he thinks that, since the Sovereign of Britain is a female, he could not please her better, or pay a higher compliment, than by bringing with him as large a detachment of feminine royalty as possibly. The practical advantage, too, of leaving fewer of his spouses behind him to squabble at Teheran has doubtless not been unthought of by the Shah, who is said to have a good fund of common sense. But whatever the ideas of his gorgeous Majesty on the subject, those of his hosts are eclipsed with dismay. Hardly anything else, for the moment, is talked of. The "Claimant," the campaign in Khiva, the resignation of THIERS, the bitter need for paying the *Alabama* claims, the new season of opera, are all banished for the nonce in favor of this knotty question from the Orient. The hilarity of the London season is checked and subdued, and even the mirth of *Punch* has taken on a lachrymose flavor. Never was a foreign monarch more eagerly and curiously expected in England than was the successor of HAROUN and MAHMOUD; and never was the luckless recipient of a white elephant in Siam more perplexed than the English, now that—with his three wives—they have got him.

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### A Hint to Ghosts.

The uselessness of the swarm of ghosts now populating the country has been generally admitted even by their most earnest admirers. There being no demand for ghosts in the labor market, and in fact no work for which ghosts have been considered to be well adapted, our spiritual visitors have led lives of unproductive idleness. Hence they have frequently contrived to get into mischief, for, as Dr. WATTS justly observes, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle ghosts to do." No able-bodied, healthy ghost can be contented to fold its shroud about it in listless inactivity and to pass its endless days in silent indolence. We need not wonder that ghosts of spirit and enterprise have preferred to play even the most stupid sort of practical jokes, and to lower themselves to the level of the comic Assemblyman rather than to rust in idleness and damp coffins.

This being the actual condition of things, all true friends of disembodied spectres will be delighted to learn that a useful, if not a pecuniarily profitable, business has been undertaken with success by a Minnesota ghost. The ghost in question is believed to have formerly been a foreman on the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, and while serving in that capacity, to have met his death by smashing, freezing, burning, or some one of the other numerous methods by which our railway companies secure a proper rotation in office among their servants. Since his conversion into a ghost, he has disdained to adopt the idle or mischievous habits of his kind, but has diligently applied himself to the care of the railway on which he was formerly employed. Nightly he appears by the bedside of his successor in office, weeping and wringing his hands. This is naturally interpreted as an expression of ghostly grief over the sure fate which awaits the new foreman. Later in the night, this useful ghost is seen to walk out across the prairie with a red lantern, wherewith he perpetually "flags" all passing trains. This, of course, indicates his desire to save the passengers from the risks and horrors of the next collision. Probably it is for the sake of practice that he sometimes runs a phantom train, which is seen approaching the station where the ghost formerly resided, with much noise of wheels and whistles and flashing of lights, but which slowly melts and vanishes from view before it quite reaches the spectator. Altogether, this ghost makes his nights exceedingly busy, and exhibits more activity and signal-lanterns than any live signal-man on the entire road.

Now here is a hint which both railway companies and ghosts might profitably improve. Let the unemployed ghosts of the community proceed to enroll themselves as signal-men in the service of our various railway companies. By the rapidity with which they can travel they can perform prodigies of work, and can outstrip express-trains in order to give timely warning of their approach. The position of a conductor is also one for which ghosts are admirably constituted. Nothing could be more in consonance with the dangers of the rail than the presence of ghosts to punch tickets which are to carry their holders to a horrible death, or to point out objects of interest, such as Carr's Rock and the New-Hamburg bridge, to curious passengers. The success of the Minnesota ghost as foreman, signal-man, and conductor, has proved the ability of ghosts to succeed in the railway business, and, as every railway manufactures ghosts by the dozen every year, there is no possibility that the demand for them will soon exceed the supply.

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### MINOR TOPICS.

Of course the public trial trip of the San Francisco flying-machine has been postponed. Such trips always are. The chief peculiarity of flying machines is that they never do start. It would be safe to risk large sums that this San Francisco machine, which has been talked of and written about for some three years or more, will never leave the shed in which it is exhibited to curious rural persons, except in the shape of firewood and old rags. As for the Boston balloon in which three learned men of that town propose to go to sea, or at least over the sea, we are really afraid that before the day arrives on which the balloon is to start some reason will be found for the indefinite postponement of the trip, and the indefinite absence of the aeronauts from public view.

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Some time since THE TIMES contrasted the folly of CHARLICK with the good sense of the managers of the North-side Railroad in the matter of commutation, asserting that CHARLICK retarded the development of the towns on the Long Island Railroad by his high tariff and his failure to provide frequent trains. CHARLICK, in order to disprove this assertion, says that he charges the same fare between New-York and Jamaica that the North-side Road charges between New-York and Flushing, the latter place being several miles nearer New-York than is Jamaica. The truth of the matter is this: The North-side Road charges 20 cents to New-York from Flushing, and CHARLICK charges 20 cents from Hunter's Point to Jamaica. The fare on the ferry between this City and Hunter's Point is 6 cents, which CHARLICK'S Jamaica passengers have to pay, making their total fare 26 cents. CHARLICK, moreover, charges 20 cents between Hunter's Point and all stations this side of Jamaica, and thus for short distances his rates are at least double those of the North-side Road.

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It is a long time since the Parliament of Prussia has closed under circumstances so happy as those attending the session which has just terminated; the Crown, the Government, and the members of the Legislature seem to have formed, for the present, a mutual admiration society. The Constitutional Party is delighted at the Emperor's prompt sanction of electoral reform, and the Emperor has conciliated Galicia by the well-advised step of appointing M. ZIEMIALKOWSKI Minister of State, specially for the affairs of Galicia. This gentleman, while a Pole to the core, has ever preached the necessity of sympathetic action with the German Constitutional Party, who are consequently nearly as pleased as the Poles by his appointment.

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Nothing can justify the use of tar and feathers as agents of punishment; but there are some cases in which the circumstances may be pleaded in extenuation. A case of such a nature recently occurred at Fergus, Canada. A currier named GOW, for many years a resident and house-owner of that place, acted with so much meanness and brutality toward his wife and children that his neighbors and kinsmen were obliged to interfere to prevent the latter from dying of bruises and starvation. He had been in the habit of drinking to excess, but, unlike most drunkards, he was always a greater brute when sober. The Fergus *News* says that he would then starve his family in order to save money for "a new drinking bout," and to pay the bills contracted during old ones. It was not unusual for him at such times to buy meat, take it home, cook and eat it, while his children stood by almost unable to stand from the effects of hunger. At length the wife was induced to leave him forever. She was placed in a house, and supported by friends. Gow having discovered her whereabouts, went to try and force her to sign away her dower-right in some property owned by him. While endeavoring to succeed in his purpose, the friends referred to, to the number of fifty, surrounded him, and after having "treated him to a ride on a rail, stripped and sent him away with a thick coat of tar and feathers."

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At a recent session of the Dental Association of California, in response to a general desire to improve the standing of the profession throughout the State, it was decided that a special committee should undertake the work of preparing a bill to provide that hereafter no person, male or female, who is neither a physician nor surgeon, under a penalty of $200, shall be permitted to practice dentistry without having first passed an examination, and having secured a diploma of competency from a board of examiners, appointed by the Presidents of the Dental Association. At present, it seems, that a considerable number of incompetent quacks throng San Francisco and other cities. With the existence of a law of the nature proposed these fellows, as a matter of course, would have either to return to their original occupations, or take refuge in neighboring States and Territories. The bill, it is understood, will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, and strong efforts used to procure its passage. In the meantime, the Regents of the California University propose to establish a school of dentistry, so that, all things considered, the profession of dental surgery on the Pacific slope may be said to be making satisfactory progress.

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## THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

### Meeting of the Fund Trustees—Operations to be Commenced at Once.

The Board of Trustees of the Poor Children's Excursion and Relief Fund, consisting of Messrs. George Jones, Edward King, and Charles Marshall, held their first meeting for the year 1873 yesterday afternoon at THE TIMES Office. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the proper time to commence giving free picnics for poor children, as well as relief to the sick and suffering in their homes.

In calling the meeting to order, Mr. JONES, the President, alluded to the fact that it was evident that active operations should be entered upon at an early date, in order that the children of the poor might derive all possible benefit from the excursion and relief movement. He was confident that the great interest and generous sympathy manifested by the public in this fund last Summer would again be felt during the present season.

An informal discussion then ensued between the trustees, which resulted in the decision to begin the series of excursions for 1873 on the 21st inst., and continue them as often as the state of the Fund would warrant, until the close of the hot weather. It was also determined that the carrying out of the details for excursions and relief should remain in the hands of THE TIMES attachés who conducted them so successfully last year; and the manager was authorized to draw upon the treasurer from the reserve fund for the opening picnics. The question of arranging the date for beginning the relief movement was left open to be decided upon by the manager and the superintendents of districts.

It was thought best by all the trustees that no formal appeal be made by the board for contributions, as the aim and scope of the movement was so well understood by the public. At the suggestion of the treasurer, Mr. KING, it was decided to request contributors to the Fund to forward their subscriptions to the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in order to avoid confusion and secure prompt acknowledgment of the sums received in the columns of that paper. Mr. King, at the same time, stated that the balance on hand from last year was $3,488 66, so that fully $13,000 would be required this season to carry out the usual programme to a successful close.

No further business coming up the board adjourned, to meet again from time to time for the purpose of examining the accounts and reports.

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## THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

### Continuation of the Proceedings of the General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—In the United Presbyterian Assembly this morning, Rev. Dr. Thompson, from the Free Italian Church, was introduced as a delegate, and in a few remarks extended the salutations of his Church to the assembly. Resolutions were adopted providing for the retention of Church properties in the control of the General Assembly by a provision in the charters of the churches preventing the alienation of properties of congregations of the United Presbyterian Church to other denominations, and providing that in case they alter their ecclesiastical connections, these properties shall revert to the trustees of the General Assembly; also, that the trustees shall be in full communion with the Church, and that the use of church buildings for worship, and for other meetings, shall be under the control of the sessions of the Church.

Rev. D. Dales, from the Committee on Union, reported that while cherishing a kind and Christian regard for all evangelical churches, yet the Assembly does not deem it expedient or important that it make any appointments of delegates or representatives to attend the meeting of alliance to be held in New-York in October. The report was adopted. The report of the Committee on Seminaries was, after debate, adopted as a whole. The report of the Committee on Missions was then taken up, and on motion, the matter of establishing normal schools among the freedmen of Tennessee was referred to the Board of Freedmen's Missions, with instructions to report at the next General Assembly. A resolution looking to the purchase of the Freedmen's Mission Church at Nashville was likewise adopted.

President E. T. Jeffers, of Westminster College, West Pennsylvania, was introduced, and here addressed the Assembly. On motion, a committee was appointed to draft a paper on collegiate education in the United Presbyterian Church.

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### New-Hampshire Legislature—Republican Caucuses.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—The Legislature convenes to-morrow, and to-night the Republicans held caucuses at which David A. Ward, of Concord, was nominated for President of the Senate, and J. W. Emery, of Portsmouth, for Speaker of the House. The latter by acclamation.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council this afternoon, a certificate of election to Congress from the Second District was given to Austin F. Pike, of Franklin.

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### Wreck of the Missionary Ship Day Spring—Another Wreck.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 3.—The Nestorian sailed for Liverpool, via St. John's, N. B., to-day. The Austrian sailed last night for Baltimore.

News has been received here of the total wreck of the missionary ship Day Spring in the New Hebrides. The vessel was built in New-Glasgow, ten years ago, by the Presbyterians of these provinces, for mission service in the South Seas.

The schooner Jane was driven ashore by ice on New-London Cape, Prince Edward Island, on the 19th ult. Fourteen persons were on board, four of whom perished from exposure and cold.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Domestic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MR. BOUCICAULT'S NEW PLAY.

What is known as the Summer season was begun yesterday at Wallack's Theatre. The occasion was marked by the withdrawal of Mr. Sothern and the presentation of a new play by Mr. Dion Boucicault. The play is called "Mora; or, The Golden Fetters," and a great many people assembled last night to see it. Mr. Boucicault's merits as a dramatist have been acknowledged for a great many years, and, if his later works do not always compare favorably with his earlier ones, it is in a measure the fault of the public whom he writes to please. To succeed is apparently his main design; and, if so, none can deny that he has handsomely carried it out. Nor has the wreath of fame been denied him to intertwine with the more sordid chaplet of gold beneath. Has not a well-known humorist lately compared Mr. Boucicault with Shakespeare, Molière, Sheridan, and Napoleon—turning the scale rather to their disadvantage? Surely to be able to live in a brown stone house, to be arrayed in purple and fine linen, and to fare sumptuously every day, and then to supersadd to such joys the bliss of peans like these should be enough for one mortal, and we doubt not that, with characteristic modesty, the clever playwright is of that opinion. As regards "Mora," it is not "London Assurance" nor yet "Old Heads and Young Hearts," but it is a rather ingenious drama of the half local, half romantic school which Mr. Boucicault has rapped off to fill the moments of his leisure, and which, *faute de mieux*, will do very well by way of send-off to Mr. Moss' Summer season. The story and the purport of "Mora" may be outlined as follows:

*Paul Schuyler*, (Mr. Allerton,) the descendant of one of those New-York families called, by comparison, "old," is carrying on a banking business, left him by a line of rich merchants of spotless repute. He gets into trouble, from which he is rescued by the wealth of a depositor in his bank, *Mr. Philo Guppy*, (Mr. Bradley,) a grocer, lately enriched. *Mr. Guppy* wants to form an aristocratic marriage for his only daughter and heiress, *Bella*, (Miss Effie Germon,) and *Schuyler's* poverty, not his will, consents to an engagement. But love intervenes, the young banker falls desperately in love with *Mora Vanuyck*, (Miss K. Rogers,) a celebrated actress, and a secret marriage is the result. At this point the drama opens. *Schuyler*, finding his position becoming intolerable, speculates in stocks and loses heavily. He operates through *Chauncey Lickfold*, (Mr. Lewick,) who is the ringleader of a Wall-street party called "The Modocs." From this it will be seen that the action of "Mora" is very recent indeed. The ruling spirits of this ring are *Lickfold*, *Judge Outts*, (Mr. O. Fawcett,) who readers such judgments on the bench as the "ring" may require—and *Mr. Larry Suydam*, (Mr. Griffiths,) who disposes of a force of "roughs"—when that element is required in the management of railway boards. Now, *Lickfold* has made a "corner" in "Wabash Central," and *Schuyler* holds one-half the stock in his bank, it being the fortune of *Miss Bella Guppy*. The "ring" demand the custody of the stock, while they realise heavily. *Paul* knows that to part with it is a breach of trust, but he can clear a million by the operation, while he is ruined should he refuse. Scarcely has he given up the shares, when *Mr. Guppy* discovers the secret marriage. An explosion takes place, and the angry father resolves to ruin *Paul* by withdrawing his capital and calling in his loans, and the young banker sees disgrace staring him in the face.

"Trust to us," cry the "Modoc" party, "we *must* protect you"—for *Guppy* can and will reclaim his shares, and break the corner in the very moment of success. That night the offices of *Paul Schuyler* are burned to the ground. Hearing of the calamity, the young man revolts from his contemplated misdeed, and confesses his position to his young wife. *Mora* goes straight to *Mr. Guppy*, and tells him the whole truth. She accompanies him that night to the offices of *Chauncey Lickfold*, telling him where the shares are placed, and advising him to demand their instant surrender on threat of delivering the whole party into the hands of the police. *Guppy* enters the office and finds *Lickfold* there. The ringleader sees the utter ruin that will ensue. During their interview *Mora* remains without, anxiously awaiting *Guppy's* reappearance. A man opens the door and cries for the police, who quickly enter the office. There they find *Lickfold*, who says that *Mr. Guppy*, after hearing of the desperate condition of *Schuyler's* affairs, and maddened by his loss, had taken advantage of *Lickfold's* temporary absence to enter a strong room adjacent and lock himself in. They must burst open the door, for *Lickfold* fears some catastrophe; they fetch crowbars, and the iron door is forced open, and the key is found on the inside. They enter the vault built of solid masonry, there being no other door or access to it, except the one demolished. On the floor is stretched *Mr. Guppy*, and beside him a pistol recognized as his own, so that the evidences of suicide are patent. *Mora* alone believes, in spite of her senses, that a murder has been committed. *Paul* is, meanwhile, arrested on a charge of having set fire to his offices and thrown into prison. *Chauncey Lickfold*, who is passionately in love with *Mora*, desires to have him convicted, and employs his wealth and influence to effect that object. Meanwhile the body of *Guppy* is conveyed to the humble dwelling of *Ophelia Boyd*, (Miss Wells,) whose son "*Lisha*," (Mr. Wheelock,) is an old lover of *Bella's*. *Lisha* has been "mashed up" in a fire, and miraculously put together again by a German surgeon, *Dr. Boreas Rohrbach*, (Mr. Mills.) This doctor is brought to the suicide, and he detects signs of life. By incessant attention and delicate operation, he finds the skull, fractured by the bullet, may be lifted off the brain, and he succeeds in restoring the man to life. *Guppy* lives to confront his assassins, for *Mora* was right in her conjectures, and it *was* an attempted murder. The confederates attempt to escape, and nearly succeed in effecting that object, when they are cornered at last, and their arrest ends the play.

From so highly complicated and sensational, if not particularly original a plot, it is obviously possible to evolve plenty of dramatic situation, and this Mr. Boucicault has done with his usual facile dexterity. Some of the earlier scenes, intended to depict New-York fashionable, or perhaps we should rather say new-rich, society, have rather a novel air, but we will not impugn for that reason fidelity which may be attested by the experience of others. The piece is a trifle dull and talky in the beginning, but it improves in briskness and interest as it goes on, which is as it should be, and the two last acts are lively enough, in their way, to suit the most exacting. Even the evil one should have his due, and we must be permitted to say that the denizens of Broad-street are not quite such coarse spirits in speech, garb and bearing as the actors of last night would make them. Morally they may be very black indeed—some of them, that is—but in semblance they certainly have better claims to gentility than a sight of this play would lead a stranger to believe. A great deal of pains was nevertheless taken by a strong corps of performers, and "Mora" was carefully placed upon the stage. There was a great deal of laughter during the evening, and—toward the close, more especially—a great deal of applause. The house was capital in point of numbers, and the Summer season of Wallack's has certainly opened with spirit and promise. "Mora" will, of course, be played until further notice.

CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

A dramatic performance for the benefit of the charity known as "The Helping Hand for Men" will be supplied by the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association, at the Terrace Garden Theatre, to-morrow evening. The charity is a deserving one, and the association furnishes a really enjoyable representation. The success of the affair ought to be certain.

### Miscellaneous.

BENEFIT AT BRYANT'S.

A special performance at Bryant's Opera-house is to be given to-morrow afternoon for the benefit of Messrs. Buchanan and Richella, two well-known attaches of the place. A highly entertaining programme will be interpreted by the full company, under the direction of Mr. Bryant.

MME. VIETORI IN LONDON.

"It is with much pleasure," says the London *Daily News* of May 20, "we announce the intended visit to England of this great exponent of the Italian poetical drama whose representations in the highest vein of tragic art we shall soon have an opportunity of again studying. Great credit is due to Mr. Mapleson for his enterprise and good judgment in reviving a class of dramatic entertainment which appeals to the most cultivated taste, and in having engaged for this praiseworthy end the eminent tragedienne whose first appearance is announced for June 11, in her celebrated impersonation, *Marie Antoinette*."

## WEST POINT.

**The Examinations at the Military Academy—The Fate of the "Plebes" Still Undecided—Honors to the Board of Visitors.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, June 3, 1873.

Contrary to general expectation the examination of the cadets was not begun to-day, a few of the "plebes," who had not gone through the ordeal yesterday, having to be first disposed of. The examiners and the visitors put them through this morning, Secretary Belknap remaining during the exercises an interested spectator. The board have been busy all the afternoon comparing notes, so that to-morrow the "plebes" will be out of suspense. The proportion of "plebes" rejected each year is about twenty-five per cent. Of the present graduating class there were eighty examined for admission, and sixty passed. There are now but forty-three in the class.

This year's "plebes" are apparently as intelligent lads, take them altogether, as any other year would show, and a large proportion of them will pass. In marching to the mess hall and to the examining-rooms the young men are, of course, ranged in rank according to size, and it is rather a curious fact that Hon. Benjamin F. Butler's son, Benjamin Israel Butler, a sprightly-looking boy of about seventeen or eighteen, marched beside Master John W. Williams, of Virginia, one of the colored "plebes," a mulatto of about his own age and size, and directly behind whom Butler stands when line is formed. Henry O. Flipper, the other colored candidate, is darker and older than either Williams or Smith, the cadet.

The Board of Visitors seem to take great interest in the institution and the cadets, and are inspecting everything, having been here for over a week, contrary to custom, for they do not generally arrive until the day the examinations begin, thus leaving them no opportunity to see the cadets at their studies. Seven of the twelve members of the present board are from civil life, and they have all had abundant opportunity to satisfy themselves as to the condition of the academy and its usefulness. A salute of fifteen guns was fired at noon to-day in honor of the board, from the light battery on the plain, and a formal reception was given the board by Gen. Ruger, the Superintendent, and the academic staff, a review of the cadets taking place immediately afterward, as a compliment to both the visitors and the Secretary. Shortly before 5:30, Gen. Ruger, accompanied by the academic and the military staffs, waited upon the board at the West Point Hotel, and, after general introductions, escorted them to the parade-ground, where the cadets were drawn up in line. They made a few evolutions, and were then formed in open order for review, when the officers and visitors inspected them. After being put through the manual, the cadets displayed their proficiency in the school of the battalion, both at common time and on the double quick, accomplishing the difficult manœuvre of wheeling suddenly into line on the double quick with a perfect alignment, needing no subsequent correction. After the review and parade, the Board of Visitors proceeded to the quarters of Gen. Ruger, where refreshments awaited them, and where they expressed their surprise at the proficiency in drill of the young soldiers.

Hon. John Coburn, of the Board of Visitors, has not yet arrived. President Grant has sent word that he will be here on the 10th, and Gen. Sherman and other officials from Washington are expected at about the same time, among those arriving to-day being Gen. O. D. Willcox, United States Army; Col. J. C. Audenreid, of Gen. Sherman's staff; Gen. Piper and other army officers.

**A Confidence Operator in New-Jersey Caught and Identified by Many Victims.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Tuesday, June 3, 1873.

Some time ago a young man swindled some persons in this city by pretending to be a relative of the County Clerk, and to be desirous, in connection with prominent citizens, of making that functionary a present. Taking a handsome silver-mounted revolver from a store for his friend "to look at," and promising to return in an hour, he made off with it, after unsuccessfully trying the same game with other storekeepers. The young fellow, or one of his ilk, has now turned up at Princeton, where he personated the son of President McCosh, of Princeton College. Learning that Dr. McCosh was out of town for one day last week, that particular day he made several calls at Princeton upon the prominent citizens, and was so successful in arousing the sympathies of one of them, Col. Emmons, that he borrowed of him $25, pleading that his father, Dr. McCosh, had left home without leaving him any spending-money! He also obtained a box of valuable cigars from the cigar-dealer patronized by the students, on the credit of his sonship of the President; and, not being able to take in any more, left town incontinently. A watchman at Bordentown, who lives at Princeton, saw him working a similar game in that little town on Saturday, and forthwith arrested him, and brought him to Princeton. Being identified by his victims, he was, last evening, conveyed to Trenton for trial. He gave his name as Andrew Creevy, evidently one of many aliases. He is accused of horse-stealing as well as other peculations, but no complainant has appeared. He is said to be well connected in Newark, N. J., and to have been formerly in the employ of a New-York firm with which a son of Dr. McCosh is connected.

**Extradition of George Macdonnell, the Alleged English Forger.**

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford delivered the judgment of the Court, on the application for the writ of certiorari, in the case of George Macdonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger. The Court, after reviewing the points raised by Mr. Brooks, prisoner's counsel, ruled that the provisions of the acts of 1848 and 1860 were, in the opinion of the Court, complied with, and, therefore, the admissibility by the United States Commissioner, of the certified copies of the depositions, was confirmed. As to the jurisdiction of the commissioner and the Lord Mayor of London in the proceedings taken before them, the Court also ruled against the prisoner, and held that their jurisdiction was sufficiently established. The Court, therefore, had nothing to justify its interference with the custody of the prisoner, and he must, therefore, be remanded to the charge of the Marshal. Mr. Brooks asked the Court to name some time within which the prisoner should continue in the custody of the Marshal, in order to allow him to take appellant proceedings. The Court refused the application, and an order was directed to be handed in embodying the decision of the Court.

During the delivery of the judgment the court had become filled with persons anxious to see the prisoner. A number of deputy sheriffs under the command of Mr. Judson Jarvis occupied one side of the court-room, and a posse of deputy marshals, under Mr. Fisk, surrounded the prisoner. After some whispered conversation between the prisoner and his counsel, Mr. Jarvis and Deputy-Marshal Kennedy, Macdonnell left the court encircled by the deputy marshals. He was taken to Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, and will probably be taken from there to-morrow and sent on board a steamer for Europe in charge of Sergt. Webb, of Scotland Yard detective force.

This action of the Marshal was rendered necessary in consequence of the habeas corpus issued by Judge Fancher, which might be acted upon if the prisoner were left in charge of a State's officer in a City prison.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**Review of the First Division by the Commander-in-Chief.**

Yesterday was a busy day for the citizen soldiers of New-York, and gay as it was busy. From an early hour all was activity in their ranks, preparing for the division review of the afternoon by Gov. Dix, their commander-in-chief. During the entire forenoon their flashing uniforms mingled thoughout the City with the general throng, and added to its usual life and bustle. Five or six thousand of the military, decked out with nodding plumes and shining hats and belts and buttons, create a stir even in as big a city as Gotham; and as a consequence of their preparation a considerable gathering of sightseers may always be looked for. The travel on the street-cars and through the leading thoroughfares was considerably augmented, and, the day being remarkably pleasant, the ladies, in bright colors and with brighter smiles, mustered in great force. The First Division is made up of the First, Second, and Third Brigades, containing about eighteen regiments in all. As it was intended to have an inspection of the Third Brigade in Tompkins-square prior to the review, the regiments composing that section assembled early at their armories, to be in readiness for the call. The Third Brigade consists of the Seventh, Ninth, Eighth, First, and Fifty-fifth Regiments and a squad of the Washington Greys. They marched from their different armories to the square, arriving there about 2¼5, having altogether about 1,900 men, 180 pieces of music, and 120 drums, and commanded by Gen. Varian. Here the Seventh was most numerously represented, and the Ninth came next, in fact, they ranged in numbers and appearance much in the order in which they have been already mentioned. After executing various movements here in presence of an admiring throng, and being inspected by their General, they started shortly before 4 o'clock to take their position for the review. In the various armories the other regiments had already assembled, and some of them were even then in possession of their places in the formation of the line. Gradually they continued to assemble, attracting crowds at each point of rendezvous, until the division line was formed in close column of companies, right in front, the head resting on Fifth-avenue. In the order following the line was formed: First Brigade on West Eleventh-street, with Battery K on East Eleventh-street; Third Brigade on West Tenth-street, with Batteries C and G on East Tenth-street; and Second Brigade on West Ninth-street, with Battery B on East Ninth-street. Gen. Ward commanded the First Brigade, which took the head of the column; the Third Brigade, which came next, was under Gen. Varian's command, and under Gen. Funk; the Second Brigade brought up the rear. Gen. Alexander Shaler commanded the division, and the line of march laid out by him was up Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Union-square, up to Seventeenth-street, through Seventeenth-street, past the review-stand, and on to Third-avenue, where each regiment dropped out in the direction of its armory. In front of the cottage, in the square, on the upper side, was erected the stand, admission to which was gained by ticket. Here a very large crowd had assembled for more than half an hour before the time of starting. The ladies were rather in excess, and eagerly pressed forward for an advantageous position. A large number of officers and members of the National Guard were also present. Among the crowd were noticed Hon. Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, Judge Charles P. Daly, District Attorney Phelps, Assistant District Attorney Russell, Hugh Gardner, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Sanford, Major Sinclair, Major Hess, Gen. Husted, Col. Haven, Col. Lorain, Major Kobbe, Major Arthur, Capt. Chester, Lieuts. Callaghan, McNutt, and Tiernan, and Major Gen. Stewart and staff, of Philadelphia. Many of those named are officers of the Third Artillery, Regular Army.

For an hour the march continued; the Fifth Regiment, led by Col. Spencer, and numbering about 400 men, leading, and marching well. The Sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, and Ninty-sixth followed, numbering a little less than 800 men each. A battery of the First Division—Battery B—follow. Then comes the third regiment of cavalry, about 300 horses altogether, but seeming much larger. The Third Brigade follows, the Seventh at its head. A round of applause greeted the Seventh, which had a finer display of the line. It mustered about 580 men and looked well, but the marching was not striking. They also brought the line too near the stand, and could not be seen by a tithe of the crowd there gathered; but the crowd on the street and in the square and overlooking on the stoops had a fair view. The windows of the houses were thickly tenanted too, and waved their plaudits as the favorites passed. The Ninth, with its showy band, numbered about 400, and looked well. The Eighth, First, and Fifty-fifth, numbering together about 750 men, followed. The Twelfth regiment numbering about 280, and the Twenty-second, with nearly 400 men, came next in order. The latter received some applause, and in comparison with the others deserved it. The Sixty-ninth, with about 380 men, and the Seventy-first, mustering about 300, marched fairly, and were also greeted with applause. The Seventy-ninth, with 350 men, was next, and the line closed with Batter A, carrying 4 guns, followed by the First Cavalry, numbering about 200. These were altogether in line about 5,600 men, presenting a good appearance and marching well.

When the colum had passed the crowd gathered about the stand and cheered Gov. Dix, and then moved away perfectly satisfied with what they had seen. The Governor and his staff and friends also started, and taking the carriages which were in waiting for them, moved off. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, which was an exceedingly pleasant one, and well suited for such a display. The Governor will review Brooklyn regiments to-day. The horses of the mounted men, though perhaps not veterans in training, behaved very respectably, not seeming impressed with the strangeness of the situation. The parade, taken altogether, was a creditable display, well deserving the attention it commanded and repaying the sight-seers who were patiently up in force to come to witness it. The crowd that turned out to see the soldiers was very large and very well behaved and good-humored. Once while waiting in front of the Governor's stand, the pressure upon the front ranks was so great as to force a large number into the middle of the street, but in a moment the street was cleared and order was restored. In the square the gamins were in great spirit, marshaling their little gangs, jumping on each other's shoulders, and turning somersaults. Numbers stood upon the benches, and others ran back and forth to catch a glimpse of the passing line.

**Gen. Canby's Wife.**

The following tribute to Gen. Canby's wife is published in the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* of Saturday last:

More than thirty years ago, in the little town of Crawfordsville, Ind., there was a merry, old-fashioned wedding, and Capt. E. R. S. Canby and Louisa Hawkins were married. Both were young, the bride was beautiful, gifted with a reed-like grace of movement, and a rich and exquisite voice, that still haunts my ear with the echo of its remembered music. The old people shook their heads that night and said she was too tender for a soldier's wife; it would not do for her to brave the hardships and dangers of the new countries. His calm, earnest way of loving had won her whole soul, and throughout the shifting changes of all this term of years she has gone with him, and where he was there has been her home—her very home. Along the lonely frontier, at desolate outposts, in Florida, in New-Mexico, in California, even on the rough edge of the battle that gentle, delicate woman has hovered near her husband, and the banner over her head was love.

In the fruitless march to Utah, under Buchanan's Administration, her tent was pitched among the mountains where the troops wintered. And I recollect a letter written to friends at home, describing their camp, and how gladly she ate the wild garlic, as a preventive to scurvy, when it started under the melting snows of a late coming Spring.

What the husband gained in moral height by the companionship of the Christian wife, how much he owed to her, and we through him, has not been recognized. His inherited tendency to gloom was charmed away in that serene and gracious presence. There was healing in the wings of the guardian spirit, and through her ceaseless vigilance, whatever could harass and annoy was smoothed from before him as by the unseen agency of fairy hands. Partly to this unfailing care is due that even poise of brain which kept his judgment so finely balanced that, as has been said of Washington in action, "he never failed to observe all that was possible, and at the same time to bound his aspirations by that which was possible."

Nothing could exceed the knightly tenderness, the courtly deference of his manner to her. He early learned—as sooner or later all must learn—that a little love is much better than fame, and those who knew him merely as the silent, inflexible officer, could not guess how the loveliness of her life was blended with his, and filled it with an undersong of wonderful sweetness.

It is pleasant in this age of individuality and self-assertion, to find a woman like her of whom I write, who has never considered the question of rights, is content to vest her ambition in another, and be simply a wife. She has not lived like the lilies who toil not, but has ever been an active, earnest worker, mindful of others, forgetful of nothing but self. Her household was directed with a wise and elegant thrift more than many waste, and once when the General laughingly complained of being kept on short allowance, she surprised him with a sum saved from his pay sufficient for the purchase of a farm in Missouri. This, too, was for others. In Richmond she made our enemies love her, and in New-Orleans said, "I can hardly keep anything, there is such suffering about us." How many she has warmed, and cheered, and comforted, only the recording angel has written.

During their first married years her early beauty sprang up anew at their feet, and a little girl's caressing chatter filled their house with music; but the divine friend of children took the young child in His arms, even as He took the child of old, and has kept her safely housed in heaven—safe from sickness, from the battle, from the temptation, from the weight of years. Immortality would seem but a cheat if with the dust died our affections. When the everlasting doors were lifted, and the hero, crowned and annointed, went up to see the King in His beauty, there was his little girl. Perhaps no more a child,

But a fair maiden in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace.

This true husband and wife may yet have their quiet evening together. God's love will take her to his side again, the sunset will be fair, and at evening time there shall be light.

I write of Mrs. Canby in the past, because the light of her life is gone out, and she lies sorely smitten, yearning for rest near the sunny hillslope, to which she is drawn by such strong and subtle ties.

This is Memorial Day, and our soldiers' graves are green and glorious. The spot where her heart with her hero lies buried is rich with perfume, heaped with blossom and verdure, and there with reverent hand I lay this little leaf. Like *Ophelia's* rosemary, "that's for remembrance."

S. E. WALLACE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, May 30.

## N. Y. Y. C. REGATTA.

**Programme of the Arrangements—The Yachts Entered—The Course.**

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which takes place to-morrow, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation among yachtsmen, and from the number and character of the yachts entered, the races are likely to prove of more interest and create greater excitement than those of former years.

The absence of the Sappho and Columbia will render the race between the schooners of greater import than usual, and the competition will, as a consequence, be more closely contested than would probably have otherwise been the case.

There are to be four prizes contested for, of the value of $250 each.

The first prize will be awarded to the schooner that makes the race on the shortest time without time allowance.

The second prize will be awarded to the schooner which wins with time allowance.

The third race will be given to the sloop which makes the race in the shortest time without time allowance.

The fourth prize will be donated for the sloop which wins with time allowance.

No yacht will receive more than one prize, and if the schooner or sloop which wins the prize of her class without time allowance wins also the prize with time allowance, the latter will go to the schooner or sloop which comes in second with time allowance.

Among the schooners most in favor are the Dreadnaught, Madeleine, Idler, and Magic; while of the sloops, the Gracie, Qui Vive, and Vision are thought to have the best chance. The following are the entries:

SCHOONERS.

| Name. | Tonnage. Old Measurement. | Owner. |
|---|---|---|
| Eva | 77.50 | E. Burd Grubb. |
| Maggie | 12.20 | R. F. Lofer. |
| Magic | 90.79 | Rufus Hatch. |
| Viking | 157.67 | Mahlon Sands. |
| Dreadnaught | 221.62 | School Stock-yard. |
| Idler | 123.00 | S. J. Colgate. |
| Foam | 107.40 | { Shepherd Homans. I. Smith Homans. |
| Peerless | 59.12 | J. R. Maxwell. |
| Alarm | 225.30 | A. C. Kingsland. |
| Madeleine | 151.49 | Jacob Voorhees, Jr. |
| Escort | 83.00 | James D. Smith. |
| Palmer | 195.54 | R. Stuyvesant. |
| Resolute | 206.56 | A. S. Hatch. |

SLOOPS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vision | 58.57 | J. J. Alexander. |
| Vixen | 87.86 | Ludlow Livingston. |
| Alert | 18.86 | Henry Vail. |
| Ariadne | —— | Theo. A. Strange. |
| Qui Vive | —— | —— |
| Gracie | 54.60 | J. R. Walker. |
| Breeze | 25.70 | H. P. Kingsland. |

The regatta will be sailed under the sailing regulations of the New-York Yacht Club. The rule regulating the number of men to be carried on each competing yacht has been rescinded, and yachts may carry any number of men.

The course will be from a point near Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, to and around a stake-boat at Buoy No. 8½ on the South-west Spit, keeping it on the port hand in turning, thence to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand in rounding, and return on the same course, keeping the South-west Spit buoy on the starboard hand. Yachts must keep to the eastward of Buoys Nos. 9, 11, and 13, on the West Bank, going and returning, and will pass between the judges' boat and the stake-boat on arriving home. The start will be a flying one, and the time of each yacht will be taken as she crosses an imaginary line between a stake-boat to be anchored in the Narrows, opposite Fort Wadsworth and the judges' steamer. The signals for starting will be given from the judges' steamer as follows:

For the preparatory signal, one gun, and the Yacht Club flag on the steamer will be lowered; and ten minutes later, for the start, one gun, and the flag will be again lowered. No yacht's time will be taken later than fifteen minutes after the second gun, unless instructions to the contrary are given by the judges on the morning of the regatta. The expiration of the time will be marked by a third gun and lowering of flag. If practicable, a short blast of the steam-whistle of the judges' boat will be given when the time of each yacht is taken as she crosses the line in starting. All yachts will carry their private signals at the main peak.

The steam-boat Twilight, for the exclusive use of the members of the club and their guests, will leave the Erie Railway pier, foot of Twenty-third-street North River, at 9:30 o'clock precisely; Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock, and Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, at 10:30 o'clock to receive members, and will stop at the same points after the regatta to land them.

The steamer C. Chamberlain, furnished for the use of the Regatta Committee, and the Pion will leave Pier No. 28 East River at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

The Regatta Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Fletcher, Westray, William Krebs, and Edward E. Chase, who have entire charge of the arrangements of the day.

## THE TURF.

**Beacon Park Association Races—First Day's Trotting.**

BOSTON, June 3.—To-day was the first day at Beacon Park, and two races took place under the auspices of the Association.

FIRST RACE—Purse, $600; for horses that have never beaten three minutes. Seven horses entered, six of whom started. The following is the summary:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ben Smith | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Tip Allen | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Winthrop Morrill, Jr. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Lizzie Keeler | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | r.o. |
| Gen. Tweed | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | r.o. |
| Lothair | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | dr. |

Time—2:33¼, 2:33¼, 2:36, 2:34¼, 2:37¼, 2:38¼.

In the pools the field was the favorite, selling for $40. Tip Allen and Gen. Tweed sold for $20 each.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:26; $900 to the first horse, $400 to the second, and $200 to the third. Six horses were entered, three of whom started.

SUMMARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ben Flagler | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ben Starr | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Ed. White | 3 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:31¼, 2:31¼, 2:30.

In the pools Ben Flagler was the favorite at two to one against the field.

The attendance was quite large.

**Trotting at Fleetwood and Deerfoot.**

The sport at Fleetwood yesterday consisted of two matches, which drew an assemblage respectable in numbers.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Westchester County, New-York, June 3, 1873.—Match $500, mile heats, three in five, in harness:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. B. Kelley's s. g. Star Henry | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| J. Murphy's blk. m. Gertrude | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Time. 2:46, 2:49, 2:44, 2:49.

SAME DAY.—Match $200, mile heats, three in five, in harness:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. E. Weeks' gr. g. Tom Wonder | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| D. Pfifer's b. g. Bay Billy | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:43, 2:41, 2:40.

There was considerable of a crowd at Deerfoot Park, on the Coney Island road yesterday to witness the trot for a purse of $100, offered for horses that had never beaten three minutes.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Coney Island Road, Long Island, Tuesday, June 3.—Purse $100 for horses that had never beaten three minutes; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $60 to first, $30 to second, and $10 to third horse:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. L. Rogers' b. m. Irishman's Daughter | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| L. S. Sammis' s. g. Brandy | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| W. Thorn's b. g. Lyman | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| W. Welch's ch. m. Nelly | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| J. Denton's b. m. Love | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| D. Gilmor's b. g. Delver | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| M. Roger's b. f. Kipp | 6 | dis. | |

Time, 2:50, 2:44, 2:44½, 2:43.

**Honors to the American Turf.**

August Belmont, President of the American Jockey Club, has been elected an honorary member of the English Jockey Club. The election was that of "the President of the American Jockey Club," so that ex-officio the gentleman holding that office will hereafter always be an honorary member of the English Club. This is a flattering recognition of the leading turf club in America, as only one other society in the world has had such an honor paid it.

## THE EXCISE FUND.

**What the Charitable Institutions Received in 1871 and 1872.**

The following table shows the amount of money paid to the various charitable institutions and free schools of the City of New-York from the excise fund during the years 1871 and 1872, which payments cannot, under the new charter, be legally renewed:

| Name of Institution. | 1871. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|
| Five Points Mission | $3,000 | $2,000 |
| Ladies' Union Relief Association | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Orphan Asylum, corner Prince and Mott-sts | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| Sisters of St. Dominic Asylum | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Hahnemann Hospital | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Woman's Hospital, State of New-York | 1,300 | 2,800 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Chapin Home | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Prison Association | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| St. Francis Hospital | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen | 5,800 | .... |
| New-York Infirmary for Women and Children | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| St. Joseph's Home | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Blind Mechanics' Association | 1,000 | .... |
| Female Assistance Society | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Patriots' Orphan Home | 5,000 | .... |
| Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes | 3,000 | .... |
| Shepherd's Fold | 5,000 | .... |
| German Mission Society | 5,000 | .... |
| New-York Dorcas Society | 2,000 | .... |
| Home for the Friendless | 6,000 | .... |
| Lying-in Asylum in Marion-street | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| New-York Magdalen Asylum | 2,000 | .... |
| St. Luke's Home for the Aged | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Five Points House of Industry | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Association for Befriending Children | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| New-York Hospital for Diseases of Nervous System | 5,000 | .... |
| Society for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled | 6,000 | .... |
| Society for Indigent and Crippled Blind, seventh-avenue | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Hospital for the Relief of Nervous and Paralytic Poor | 3,000 | .... |
| New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| New-York Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Northern Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Eastern Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Demilt Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| North-eastern Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| North-western Dispensary | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Yorkville Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Harlem Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Manhattanville Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Eclectic Dispensary | 1,000 | 500 |
| Cancer Dispensary | 1,000 | .... |
| N. Y. Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin | 1,000 | 500 |
| Hoffman Dispensary | 1,000 | .... |
| N. Y. Homeopathic Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Branch Homeopathic Dispensary, Tompkins-square | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| New-York Homeopathic College | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Western Homeopathic Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Central Dispensary | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| German Dispensary | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Western Dispensary for Women and Children | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Infirmary of New-York College of Dentistry | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Dispensary for Diseases of Throat and Chest | 1,000 | 500 |
| Orthopedic Dispensary | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Dispensary | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Sisters of St. Mary P. E. Church | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Ladies' Depository | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Lutheran Orphan Asylum | 735 | 528 |
| Charity School Sacred Heart | 2,170 | 1,470 |
| Dover-street Free School | 743 | .... |
| Free German School | 4,480 | 7,582 |
| German Free School New-York Turnverein | 2,600 | 1,380 |
| German School St. Paul's Church, 123d-st. and 6th-av | 770 | 300 |
| German-English Free School | 806 | .... |
| German-American Free School | 1,190 | 792 |
| Howard Mission and Home | 3,523 | 4,469 |
| Hebrew Free Schools | 3,892 | 1,806 |
| Immaculate Conception Schools | 14,354 | 6,774 |
| New-York P. R. Public School | 580 | .... |
| Our Lady of Sorrows School | 4,300 | 2,700 |
| Most Holy Redeemer Parish School | 9,800 | 6,888 |
| St. Lawrence Parish School | 3,254 | 2,504 |
| Holy Cross Parish School | 2,500 | .... |
| St. Chrysostom Parish School | 574 | .... |
| Trinity Corporation Parish School | 2,703 | 2,484 |
| Solomon Talmud Torah School | 230 | .... |
| St. Francis of Assisi School | 1,820 | 1,501 |
| Sisters of St. Dominic School | 5,600 | 5,016 |
| St. Vincent de Paul School | 1,428 | 1,014 |
| Deaf-Mutes School | 178 | .... |
| Church of the Annunciation School | 1,416 | .... |
| Women's Prison Association School | 371 | 500 |
| St. Theresa's School | 6,860 | 3,720 |
| Shepherds' school, P. E. Church | 280 | .... |
| Sheltering Arms | 673 | 6,000 |
| St. Ann's Parochial School | 3,920 | 2,970 |
| St. Alphonso's School | 2,240 | 1,044 |
| St. Bridget's School | 13,992 | 7,656 |
| St. Boniface's School | 770 | 1,220 |
| St. Bartholomew Church School | 742 | .... |
| St. Columba's School | 6,510 | 5,588 |
| St. Francis Xavier's School | 6,167 | 5,238 |
| St. Gabriel's School | 11,550 | 11,492 |
| St. Joseph's School | 5,738 | 3,186 |
| St. John the Evangelist's School | 2,240 | 1,668 |
| St. James' School | 9,818 | 9,030 |
| St. Joseph's School, Manhattanville | 888 | 420 |
| St. Michael's School | 3,556 | 2,406 |
| St. Mary's School | 12,761 | 8,754 |
| St. Peter's School | 4,599 | 2,916 |
| St. Patrick's Cathedral School | 7,000 | 4,380 |
| Transfiguration School | 11,340 | 5,256 |
| House of Mercy, Houston-street | .... | 7,500 |
| Colored Orphans' Asylum | .... | 5,000 |
| Yorkville Homeopathic Dispensary | .... | 1,000 |
| Home for Friendless Women | .... | 2,000 |

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate which was offered by public auction at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 3, was not of a very attractive character, and consequently but few persons were in attendance at the sales, but among that few were some buyers, as all the property offered was sold. Maller, Wilkins & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, that portion of the bulk-head situate on the north-east corner of West and North Moore streets, 20 feet on West-street, thence to pier line on Hudson River, to Walter Underhill for the sum of $10 000, and that portion of the bulk-head situate on the north-east corner of West and Harrison streets, 75 feet 6 inches on Harrison-street, thence to pier line on Hudson River to the same purchaser for $30,000. William Kennelly, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, sold the plot of ground situate on the north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first-street, 53.4 by 100, to Thomas Bailey, for $4,350. Also, sold the lot situate on the south-west corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred-and-Eighty-second-street, 50.3½ by 95 by 29.2½ by 68.4½, with right to centre line of Old Bloomingdale road, D. W. Cearing being the purchaser; for the sum of $8,500. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Luke A. Lockwood, referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 6 Beekman-place, west side, thirty-eight feet north of Forty-second-street, 20 by 100, the plaintiff in the suit, purchased it for $700 over and above mortgages and interest and expenses, amounting to $15,034 68; total, $15,734 68. E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of Geo. T. Smith, Esq., referee, foreclosed the Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, of the premises known as No. 199 Church-street, east side, between White and Walker streets, to June 9.

SUBURBAN TRANSACTIONS.

J. M. Gibson, of Jersey City, reports having sold by public auction, at his sales-room, the following property, viz.: Four lots on 22d-street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue D; four lots on Zabriskie-street and Nelson-avenue, for $3,525. One lot on Zabriskie-street, for $900. Five lots on Columbia and Fabriziate streets, for $4,670.

PRIVATE SALES.

Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 12 Pine-street, report having sold two lots, 50 by 100, situate on Grand Boulevard, east side, fifty feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, for $16,500. Also, three lots on north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas-avenue, 75 by 100, for $9,000.

Riker, Hesse & Co., No. 5 Pine-street, report having sold the mansion and cottage with five acres of land situate at the corner of Vyse and Webster avenues, Hugenot Park, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, for the sum of $50,000. The report of the executors' sale of the Cooper estate, located in the City of Brooklyn, and the reports of the suburban sales held respectively at Bayside, Long Island, and Wyoming, N. J., will be printed, to-morrow, Thursday, June 5.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-morrow, (Wednesday,) June 4, the following proposed sales are announced:

By R. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, partition sale of seven lots 20 by 100.5, on East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, north side, 327 feet east of Fourth-avenue. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale of two lots, with buildings, Nos. 142 and 144 East Eighty-third-street, south side, 75 feet west of Third-avenue. Lots each 25.6 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of the house and lot No. 16 Elizabeth-street, west side, between Bayard and Canal streets; lot 25 by 87, also, executors' sale of the following leasehold property: Three lots, with two-story frame house and frame sheds thereon, on East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 200 feet east of Avenue A, and three lots, with four-story brick house, two-story frame house, and a frame office thereon, known as Nos. 418, 420, and 422 East Forty-seventh-street, south side, 200 feet east of First-avenue, adjoining above; the five lots together 75 by 200.10; lease dated May 1, 1869; term, twenty years, with renewal for same term; ground rent, $400 per year. The property will be sold as one parcel. Premises now occupied as a coal-yard.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of the following City real estate: One house, with lot, in the block-house, south-west corner of Fifty-third-street; one house, with lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third-street, south side, 150 feet east of Ninth-avenue, and one lot, 25 by 100, on East Sixty-ninth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue.

By Nicholas R. Connor, (with Hugh N. Camp,) at Johnson's Auction Exchange, No. 889 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at auction, sold by order of Jacob Lyon, viz.: One three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 123 Hicks-street; fourteen Prospect Park lots, each 20 by 100, on Braxton-street and Tenth-avenue, and two lots, 18.8 by 100, on Tenth-avenue, south of Sixth-avenue, near Prospect Park. Also, the following realty, located at East New-York: Plot of land, 40 by 127.6, with two-story frame house on same, situate on Pitkin-avenue, north side, and thirteen lots, each 20 by 100, situated respectively on South Carolina, Williams, and Alabama avenues.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at sale o'clock, public auction sale of fifty-one sheltered building lots, fronting on Merchant, Polk, Ferguson, and Clover streets, between Ferry and East Ferry Railroad Stations.

### Exchange Sales, Wednesday, June 3, NEW-YORK.

*By Muller, Wilkins & Co.*

Bulk-head on n. e. corner of West and North Moore sts., 50 ft., thence to pier line on Hudson River.....$10,000

Bulk-head on n. e. corner of West and Harrison sts., 75 ft., thence to pier line on Hudson River..... 20,000

*By William Kennelly.*

1 lot on s. e. corner of 107th-av. and 100th-st., 25.2½x26.4½x25.2½x26. with right to centre line of Old Bloomingdale road..... $8,500

1 plot on n. w. corner of 107th-av. and 185th-st., 53.4x100..... 4,350

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.*

1 four-story brown-stone h. and l., No. 6 Beekman-place, w. s., 38 ft. n. of 49th-st., 19x80..... $15,734

### Suburban Auction, Saturday, May 31. JERSEY CITY.

*By J. M. Gibson.*

4 lots, Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, block No. 1, on Zabriskie-st. and Nelson-av.; G. Gwschenel..... $3,525
1 lot, No. 18, on Zabriskie-st.; M. L. Keilers..... 900
8 lots, Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, block No. 1, on Columbia-av. and Zabriskie-st.; L. Storms..... 4,670

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers. NEW-YORK.

*Monday, June 2.*

Baxter-st., Nos. 39 and 39½, 27.6x10.1, 6x19.9x32x 69x69.6; Baxter-st., Nos. 37 and 37½, 35x101.6x 39.6x32x69.6; Baxter-st., Nos. 33, 35, and 35½, 84.10 ft. n. of Park-st., 58.5x70.....$55,000
Christopher-st., old No. 91, No. 2, 16.2 ft. east of present line of Bleecker-st., 25x90..... 34,400
Eldridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 75x 67.6..... 48,000
Front-st., w. s., No. 155, between Maiden-lane and Depeyster-st., 18.7x71.8..... 19,500
Pitt-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x75..... 17,500
Seventh-av., s. e. corner of Leroy-st., 25x75..... 6,050
26th-st., No. 639, No. 2, 108 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x90.10..... 9,900
26th-st., s. s., 234.7 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.8x97..... 9,700
119th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x100.5..... 15,000
125th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av, 27x90..... 25,000
26th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 99.8x98.9..... 110,000
30th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9..... 16,200
30th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17x98.9.. 27,000
30th-st., s. s., 550 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9..... 9,000
30th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9..... 12,050
30th-st., s. s., 3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.6..... 9,750
40th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.6x100.5..... 9,000
50th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x100.5..... 15,500
52d-st., n. s., 132.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5.. 15,000
53d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x61.4x25..... 2,000
97th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x100.5..... 20,000
98th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.8..... 100,000
99th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5..... 52,500
70th-st., s. s., 163 ft. w. of 3d-av., 32x100.5..... 52,000
72d-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x102.2.. 74,500
77th-st., s. s., 363 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2..... 4,500
81st-st., s. s., 52.3 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.7x100.8..... 9,500
114th-st., n. s., 411.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7x100..... 10,000
116th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100..... 40,000
117th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11..... 16,000
124th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.11..... 48,000
Claremont-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of 123d-st., 23x100; Claremont-av., w. s., 260 ft. n. of 123d-st., 23x 100; Riverside-av., e. s., 960 ft. n. of 123d-st., 75 x100..... 44,750
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 76th-st., 102.2x70..... 25,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 69th-st., 100.3x100; 4th-av., n. w. corner of 60th-st., 100.5x100; 6th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 2.6x100.5..... 300,000
New-av., n. e. corner of 126th-st., 20x100..... 3,200
1st-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 20th-st., 25x100..... 200,000
1st-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 29th-st., 24.6x100..... 23,000
2d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 46th st., 25x100..... 15,000
2d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., 25x100..... 15,000
4th-av., e. s., 108.1 ft. n. of 84th-st., 20x80; 8th-av., n. e. corner of 130th-st., 99.11x100..... 23,000
11th-av., n. w. corner of 95th-st., 25.2x54.2..... 4,300

LEASE RECORDED.

Fulton-st., No. 88, 4 years, per year..... $2,000

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.**

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x80 feet. Has been recently refurnished in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attension of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

**FOR SALE**—PLOTS OF LAND OF FROM five to fifty acres in the new part of the Cityover the Harlem River, at one-sixth the price of land in the old part. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, below 30th-st., near Madison-av., with all the improvements and in complete order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

**INVESTORS OR BUILDERS.**—8TH-AV. below 97th-st., and close to Broadway, three lots with L on street, for sale at a low figure.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE

**FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN**—THE large brown-stone mansion, with ample grounds, formerly the residence of
EX-Mayor SMITH, deceased,
located in the business centre of the city, near the City Hall. Price, $65,000. Terms liberal.
Inquire on the premises, No. 16 Smith-st., near Fulton-av.

**RAPID TRANSIT.**—CHOICE LOTS 25X100 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam road, for sale at $600 and upward; a splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Apply at the office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 127 John-st., New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, OR EXchange for good Northern property, a tract of land, comprising 1,000 acres, situated on the SUWANNEE RIVER, sixty miles from Cedar Keys, the terminus of the Cedar Keys and Fernandina Railroad, Florida. The river is navigable for 100 miles above the property, the land is high and level, and the soil very rich, a large portion producing one bale of cotton to the acre, the virgin land after being cleared raising excellent sugar-cane; the tract has a large growth of timber, consisting of live oak, hickory, red berry, cherry, sweet gum, oak, magnolia, and pine; the country abounds in every description of game; the climate is delightful for invalids, and to any who desires a most pleasant Winter home, and at the same time to plant and manufacture, the location is one of the best in the South. By the projected coastwise canal, vessels will leave the Gulf at Cedar Keys and pass by this property, connecting it with all important points on the coast; title perfect. For further particulars, apply to**
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., or
JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,
No. 2½ Broadway.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN**—A VERY nice gentleman's residence in New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; modern house, thirteen rooms, in splendid order, with one to five acres land; fine old shade trees; fruit in abundance; running brook through property; but little cash required; terms very easy, and immediate possession; property rapidly rising in value in vicinity. For particulars and view of property call on or address FRANKLIN POST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, fruit and large fruit, well, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near to pavements, gas; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE.**—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT Black Point, near Seabright, N. J. Contains thirteen rooms. Corner lot, 100x400; more land if desired; stable and carriage room. Immediate possession. Fine drives, ocean and river views, boating, fishing, &c.; surrounding neighborhood. Also, a number of desirable villa plots, with or without water frontage. Apply to W. L. TYSON, on the premises, or to FRANK S. WINCHESTER, No. 93 Nassau-st., (Bennett Building,) New-York.

**FOR SALE**—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by Geo. A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two and one-fifth acres, fine house, stables, ice-house, with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly through the place; will be sold at a bargain; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. R. MALLORY, Nyack.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD REAL ESTATE**—A CLEAN, fresh stock of the Adirondacks, situated in Schroon Lake, containing ninety acres, beautifully laid out; house, stable, ice-house, observatory, &c.; unsurpassed for romantic beauty, views, and health; house and timber abundant; admirably adapted for hotels or villa sites. For particulars, address JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—AT HYDE PARK, AT A SACRIfice, a cottage built and finished in the best manner, for both Winter and Summer occupation, with outbuildings and about two acres of land, situated in a lovely spot, with a full view of North River; will be exchanged for income-paying City property. Apply to ROE & MACKLIN, No. 41 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE—AN ESTATE OF 140 ACRES,** on seven miles from Harlem Bridge; very desirable as a residence, and offering an unsurpassed opportunity for speculation, in view of a new railroad now actually in progress. In order to close the estate, it is offered for below its market value.
GOODEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

**MONMOUTH BEACH**, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $250 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

**SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE**—Nearly an acre, with water front on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished, gas, bath, range, water; every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**A BARGAIN AT MORRISTOWN.**—Country-seat, three acres or twenty-two handsome cottage; eleven rooms, bath, water-closet, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, &c.; high, healthful, fine views; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-Place.

**LONG BRANCH COTTAGE** FOR SALE on easy terms or rent; fifteen rooms; stable, water-closet, handsomely and completely furnished, near the Mansion House, 100x140. Apply to
ISAAC LEVY, No. 184 William-st., New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

**ELIZABETH, N. J.**

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
IN THE EIGHTH WARD
AT AUCTION
By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A portion of the CHERRY LAWN PROPERTY will be
PEREMPTORILY SOLD
On THURSDAY, June 5, 1873, at 12:30 P. M., on the premises adjoining the South-street Station; forty minutes from New-York.
128 TRAINS DAILY.
Streets graded and paved. Surrounded by improvements.
Special train will leave New-York at 11:30 A. M. by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.
For maps and free railroad passes, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE,**
In foreclosure, Myer S. Isaacs, Referee,
of
HOUSE AND LOT,
No. 122 West 26th-st.,
on
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

**BY WYCKOFF & JAMES,**
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
No. 189 Montague-st. and No. 399 Flatbush-av.,
Will sell on
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
By order of Chas. Sandford, Esq., assignee,
FIFTEEN DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on Washington and De Kalb avs. and Hamilton st., being 151 feet on Washington-av. and Hamilton-st., and 105 feet on DeKalb-av., divided as per maps. These lots are in the centre of first class improvements and inclosed by a neat fence; the sidewalks are paved, and trees of fine growth along the entire front. The attention of capitalists and builders is called to this sale, as these lots have never before been offered either at private or public sale, and will be positively sold. Maps and terms at our new office, No. 189 Montague-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EIGHTY TO 100 ACRES OF LAND,**
AT MILBURN, N. J., on high ground, with fine views, one mile from depot, suitable for villa plots, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 19 at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Full particulars hereafter.

**TWO MILLION DOLLARS.**

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873,

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,200,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

**FORECLOSURE SALE.**—WILL BE SOLD at auction under the direction of John S. Woodward, Referee, (Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers,) on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 111 Broadway, the premises Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, on a twenty-one years lease, with right of renewal or payment for buildings. Further particulars, apply to
BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BANKERS' VILLAR GROUNDS,
ELEGANT MANSION, TWO COTTAGES,
1,900 SUPERB LOTS,
UNDER THE HAMMER,
By peremptory order of

## SAMUEL BARTON, ESQ.,

(To pay his debts.) on the premises,

## Ocean View Manor,

STATEN ISLAND,

## Thursday, June 5, 1873.

Remember, this property is situated on the
BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA.
Matchless, peerless Staten Island.
Sea-beat shore and lovely highland,
Art adorning even nature in its wealth;
Come all men and women sure,
Come with Johnson and secure
Hour of beauty, home of comfort and of health.
CREDITORS, MECHANICS, CLERKS, BUILDERS, SPECULATORS, SEEKERS
AFTER DELIGHTFUL HOMES TO FREE FRONT.
LET ALL TRADES AND NATIONALITIES
BE REPRESENTED, AND ESTABLISH THE
MILLENNIUM OF STATEN ISLAND.
Mind, as ye sow, you're sure to reap;
Such lots as these will do ko keep:
There is no doubt you'll get them cheap
At auction sale by Johnson.
MAKE JUNE 5 MEMORABLE.
Enjoy a
SUMMER JUBILEE, MUSIC, OCEAN'S SURF, enlivened by
GRAFULLA'S WORLD-RENOWNED BAND
and
HARRISON'S WONDERFUL IMPROVISATIONS,
and strengthened by
WEEKS' APPETIZING COLLATION,
under the
FAMOUS CANVAS PAVILION,
decorated with
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
Finer chance for speculation never offered.
It costs nothing to come and see.
PRUDENT MEN AND WOMEN should learn particulars, and apply for excursion tickets, maps, and full information, to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or Messrs. BARTON & ALLEN, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York, or the office of the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, Auctioneer.

**BY SMITH & HOWARD,** AUCTIONeers and Dealers in Real Estate, No. 163 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton-st.,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873,
at 12 M., at AUCTION EXCHANGE, Nos. 399 and 401 FULTON-ST.,

HEIGHTS, PROSPECT PARK, AND EAST NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE, VIZ.:

HICKS-STREET, CORNER CLARK.—Two-story attic and basement frame house known as No. 123, filled in with brick, 25 by about 40 feet, with extension: lot 25 x100; house in complete order and ready for immediate occupation. This is one of the most desirable locations on the Heights, and is in the immediate vicinity of Plymouth Church.

WARREN-STREET, CHOICE LOT.—South side, 134 feet 7 inches east of 9th-av., 19.6x100 feet, close to Prospect Park Plaza.

COURT-STREET, CORNER HAMILTON-AVENUE.—One very choice lot, north-east corner Court-st. and Hamilton-av., 23.11½x100 feet.

BRAXTON-STREET AND TENTH-AVENUE.—Fourteen Prospect Park lots, on the corner of Braxton-st. and 10th-av., very choice, only 350 feet from Park entrance. each 20x100.

EAST NEW-YORK LOTS.—Sixteen of the very choicest lots in East New-York, situate on South Carolina, Henry, Williams, and Alabama avs., 25x100 feet each. Examine them. There is no better property to be found in the neighborhood.

WYCKOFF-STREET.—Two lots, with store and dwelling, near Pace-av., lots 25x127.9½. This property is now rented for $350 per annum.

Maps and full particulars at the office of HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, New-York, and at the office of auctioneers, No. 163 Pierrepont-st., where permits to view houses may be obtained.

**RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN!**
PEREMPTORY SALE
OF VALUABLE FARM
IN RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

The subscribers, executors of M. H. Williams, will POSITIVELY sell at auction, on the premises,
On MONDAY, June 9,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
a farm of fifty-four acres, at Ridgewood N. J., one mile from station on the Erie Railway. It formerly belonged to John J. Essling.

Good land, high and dry; valuable buildings and improvements; situation remarkable for healthfulness. A projected railroad will run very near (or through) the property.

Neighborhood a superior one. The rapid growth of Ridgewood will soon bring this farm again into market in the shape of villa sites. A GREAT BARGAIN MAY NOW BE MADE.

Sale PEREMPTORY. Title good.
CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE,
Executors.

ORANGE, N. J., May 22, 1873.
Train for Ridgewood leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:15 o'c.o.ck.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

**HANDSOME MODERN COTTAGE,**
NEAR LONG BRANCH.
ON TUESDAY, June 10,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Cottage, 36x34, with back buildings, Mansard roof and tower, thirteen rooms, with every City convenience, barn, gas-house, &c., all new, four acres beautifully laid out, with fine trees and choice shrubbery; one and a half miles from Long Branch; fifty minutes' walk from Monmouth Park. Photograph at No. 77 Cedar-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c.; rent $600. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

**A HOUSE FOR THE SUMMER**—FURnished, spacious grounds, large rooms, near cars and church, in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York; $300 for three months or less; some advance for longer time; reference required. Address, by letter, H. T. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

**DESIRABLE FURNISHED** COUNTRY seats to let, on the Hudson, on Long Island, in New-Jersey, Westchester County, and other places of interest, at reduced rents, by
GEDNEY & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

**BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSA**CHUSETTS.—A handsomely-furnished cottage house for the season; rent, $400 per month.
S. R. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

**TO RENT**, FURNISHED, AT MORRISTOWN, a country seat, with bath room, water closet, &c., garden made; ice-house; beautiful location; plenty of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

**FURNISHED COTTAGE** TO LET—FOR Summer or longer, near Macomb's Dam; beautiful grounds, abundance of choice fruits, stables, &c. Apply to No. 100 Murray-st., or No. 33 West 39th-st.

**PART OF HOUSE TO RENT** TO A small family. No. 10 Lafayette-place. Apply at No. 163 Water-st. JAMES LOWERRE.

**A SMALL HOTEL**, No. 8, NEAR MADISON-Square, to let.
S. R. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**DESK-ROOM AND** DESK FOR RENT near Broadway and City Hall, No. 7 Murray-st., Room No. 8, second floor.

## FURNITURE.

Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

## THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerators. It will keep every description of perishable food lower, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators: 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
Manufacturing Company,
No. 1,184 BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE.

## CARPETS,

BEDDING, &C., AT
S. B. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

**ZERO REFRIGERATOR**, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

## FINANCIAL.

## HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Offer for sale a limited number of the

## FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PERCENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota
RAILWAY COMPANY,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
At which price they yield over 9 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Bonds of this Company, secured on the Minnesota Division, marketed by us in the past have now taken a position as a favorite and established investment security, and are dealt in daily at the Stock Exchange.

Tne earnings of the Minnesota Division

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1871 were | $371,010 27 |
| In 1872 | 995,959 68 |
| In 1873, estimated | 1,500,000 00 |

The Bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles.

As an independent enterprise, this line would be equally remunerative with the Minnesota Division; but, in addition to their being a mortgage on the Milwaukee Line, these Bonds are a lien also upon the Minnesota Division, and are thus even a better security than the Bonds sold in the past.

A small portion only of the entire mortgage remains unsold, and as soon as they are closed out, these Bonds and those of the Milwaukee Division must advance to or above par, the price attained by other Bonds of similar merit.

Parties exchanging Government Bonds at present exceptionally high prices will realize an increase of their principal of about one-third, and of income about one-half.

All marketable securities taken in exchange at current prices, without commission.

## GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

*KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.*

**REPORT** OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at close of business, April 25, 1873:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $5,632,511 17 |
| Over drafts | 84,980 17 |
| United States bonds for circulation | 705,000 00 |
| United States bonds on hand | 74,900 00 |
| Due from national banks | 933,976 01 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | 345,243 49 |
| Banking-house | 500,000 00 |
| Premiums | 6,629 34 |
| Cash items and stamps | 1,886 75 |
| Exchanges | 755,555 23 |
| Fractional currency and nickels | 16,161 13 |
| Specie: viz., coin $24,854 | |
| certificates 362,280— | 387,134 00 |
| Legal tenders | 1,099,329 00 |
| Clearing-house certificates | 25,000 00 |
| Total | $10,569,116 13 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $1,500,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | 200,000 00 |
| Discount | 17,015 94 |
| Exchange | 514 20 |
| Interest | 16,387 62 |
| Profit and loss | 5,767 02 |
| Circulation | 601,473 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 992 00 |
| Individual deposits | 2,490,259 23 |
| Certified checks | 139,280 73 |
| Cashier's checks out | 7,014 32 |
| Due to national banks | 3,847,376 81 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 1,742,170 43 |
| Total | $10,569,116 13 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:* I, H. R. NAZRO, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. R. NAZRO, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of June, 1873. J. H. V. ARNOLD.
Correct—Attest: Notary Public.
ADOLPH POPPENHEUSEN,
GARDNER R. COLBY,
JOHN T. HILL,
Directors.

## Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 11 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York, in all seasons, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or parallel of 43 north of it.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 30 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 4 | Samaria, Saturday, June 7
*Scotia, Wednesday, June 11 | Abyssinia, Saturday, June 14
*Algeria, Wednesday, June 18 | Batavia, Saturday, June 21
*Russia, Wednesday, June 25 | Calabria, Saturday, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Parthia, Saturday, July 5

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Also every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

## WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

## UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, June 14, at 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 28, at 7 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP position, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE.....SUMMONT.....Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE.....DAUBIN.....Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Americans visiting Europe, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

## ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, Calcdonia...Wed., June 4 | Victoria.....Sat., June 21
Indip.....Sat., June 7 | Wilkes.....Wed., June 25
Olympia.....Wed., June 11 | Anchia.....Sat., June 28
Australia.....Sat., June 14 | Castalia.....Wed., July 2
Columbus.....Wed., June 18 | Europa.....Sat., July 5

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

Sat. Steamers. Wed. Steamers.
Gold. Currency.
Cabins.....$75 and $85 | $75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.....$130 | $130
STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, June 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 22 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

## GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LADY LYCETT.....Wednesday, June 18
ARABIA.....Wednesday, July 9
LAPLAND.....Wednesday, July 23
GREAT WESTERN.....Wednesday, Aug. 6
CORNWALL, (new steamer.)

CABIN passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for $1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

H. & A. MYERS & SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr.....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. P. PASSINO.....June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 25, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. —.....July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....July 9, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

## ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Hayti and Venezuela.
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, 1,200 tons, June 5.
For Havana direct.
LAGOS, Capt. FRASER, June 4, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 24.

Supplementary mail on Pier 7½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 9 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUKEFIELD.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Meslay, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

### CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, and all other points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Built-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN.....June 18
PEMBROKE.....July 8
GLAMORGAN.....July 30
PEMBROKE.....Aug. 20

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$32.
Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

## NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS.....Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..Thursday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

### THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, $90, $100, currency
Return tickets.....$160 and $180, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

### AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The fine, first-class, full-powered, new, and elegant Belgian steam-ship

C. P. FUCH, Capt. F. KNUDSEN, Commander,

will leave on TUESDAY, the 10th of June, at 3 P. M., from Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, as above.

Passage price, First Cabin, currency.....$75
Steerage, gold.....30

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, AND CHILI.

June 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama on or about June 29 for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Masatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco June 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 15 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. L. JEWETT, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

### THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 4
NEW-YORK, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

### DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 20, North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....June 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 26

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 78 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS, Uptown Agency.—S. B. GOODALE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passengers and freight.—The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Monday, 2d.....1:00 P. M. | Monday, 2d.....7:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 3d.....2:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 3d.....8:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 4th.2:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 4th.9:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 5th...3:30 P. M. | Thursday, 5th...10:00 A. M. |
| Friday, 6th.....4:30 P. M. | Friday, 6th.....11:00 A. M. |
| Sunday, 8th.....6:30 A. M. | Saturday, 7th...6:00 A. M. |
| Monday, 9th.....7:00 A. M. | Sunday, 8th.....8:30 P. M. |

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED Bank and intermediate stations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 3d.....9:00 A. M. | Monday, 2d.....12:30 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 4th.10:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 3d.....1:30 P. M. |
| Thursday, 5th...10:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 4th..2:00 P. M. |
| Friday, 6th.....11:30 A. M. | Thursday, 5th...3:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 7th...3:30 P. M. | Friday, 6th.....4:00 P. M. |
| Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M. | Monday, 9th.....6:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 10th...3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 10th...7:00 A. M. |

MORNING BOAT FOR ENGLEWOOD, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw EVERY MORNING (except Sundays and Thursdays.) The steamer ALEXIS leaves Harrison-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Haverstraw at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:15 P. M. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, office on the pier.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE. Steamer leaves Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & BEASLEY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st. JUNE 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS COCHRELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

## STEAMBOATS.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

### FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 22d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 130-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:55, 6, 8:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9, and 9:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 8:10, 5:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:55, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemmington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via Bordentown, 2 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 3:4 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 9:40 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:25 and Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:2½, 6:30, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:5, 4:55, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday, 5:2½, 6:30, 11:05 A. M.; 10:13 P. M.

Through cars, No. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton.

6.00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Williamsport, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Easton, Phillipsburg, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 2:05, 3:30, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M., 1, (Ex., 2 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 8:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 3:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket-office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

### RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEW-PORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

## YACHTS AND YACHTING.

### NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THURSDAY, June 5, 1873.

The Sound steamer,

D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will accompany the yachts in the above interesting race, leaving 33d-st. at 8:45 A. M.; Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., New-York, 9:15; Ford's Wharf, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30; Quarantine Dock, Staten Island, 10 o'clock.

Tickets admitting two ladies and one gentleman, $5; single tickets, $2. Tickets limited.

DINNER AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD

GRAND YACHT RACE.—STAR BOAT.—The new and fast steam-boat AMERICUS will leave the following landings on THURSDAY, June 5, with a select and limited number of passengers, accompanying the yachts around the entire course, giving those on board a better view of the grand race than can be had on the more crowded boats: Leaving foot of 23d-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 9; Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:15; Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30; Pier No. 5 North River, at 10 o'clock. Gentlemen's ticket, $2; ladies' ticket, $1.

### REGATTA DAY EXCURSION.

The steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will make a special excursion trip to the regatta of the New-York Yacht Club course on THURSDAY, June 5, leaving the foot of 34th-st., North River, at 9:15 A. M., Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 10 A. M. Keating's Band will be on the steamer, and the restaurant fully provided. Tickets for the excursion, $2.

GRAND YACHT RACE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

The elegant saloon steam-boat NEVERSINK, Capt. ROBERT FULLER, will leave the following landings, to accompany the Yachts through the entire race: 32d-st., East River, at 8:30; Peck Slip at 9; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:15; Christopher-st. at 9:40; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M.

Dinner and refreshments on board. Tickets $1.

A good band of music on this boat.

ANNUAL REGATTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The steam-boat MAGENTA will accompany the Yachts on the above race, leaving 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Pier No. 26, foot of Barclay-st. at 9:15; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9:30; Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:45; Quarantine, Staten Island, at 10:15. Refreshments will be furnished on board. TICKETS, $1.

GRAND REGATTA.—THE FISHING-smack boat MONITOR, Capt. CHAS. FOSTER, will meet this race at the Highlands, and accompany them up the bay. THURSDAY, June 5.

## ICE CREAM.

## ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,

$1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS

### ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON OF 1873.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 25. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy and newly furnished. A new restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steam-boats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, &c., address,

City Hotel, Providence, R. I.
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor.

### WEST END HOTEL

AT

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

WILL BE OPENED ON THE 19TH OF JUNE.

Applications for rooms can be made to D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, or by addressing

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors, Long Branch.

GEORGE G. PRESBURY.
D. M. HILDRETH.

### PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 7. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

### CANADARAGO HOUSE.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class. French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide-water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address

F. STANTON, Proprietor.

### CLARENDON HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Will be opened for the reception of guests from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1873. All communications for apartments should be addressed Charles E. Leland, Sturtevant House, New-York, or Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., previous to the opening. Board, $4 50 per day.

CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietors.

### AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

will open June 7 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BERELIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

### MONTONESE HOUSE,

BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

### MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, Open for Guests.

WM. M. STEWART.

### UNITED STATES HOTE

# A TERRIBLE PARRICIDE.

## Mansfield Tracy Walworth Killed by His Own Son—Surrender of the Murderer.

The calendar of crime was augmented, yesterday morning, by a terrible tragedy, exceeding in interest almost any crime of the day. Mansfield Tracy Walworth, an author of some distinction, was shot dead by his eldest son, Frank H. Walworth, who decoyed him to a private room in a prominent Broadway hotel, for the especial purpose of killing him. So far, the case is one of unusual repulsiveness: a father in the prime of life ruthlessly shot dead by his son, only nineteen years old. Such is the startling story.

Beyond its terrible nature even from the social status of the parties in it does the crime of yesterday assume a prominent place in the annals of the day.

Frank Hardin Walworth, the prisoner, by the father's side is descended from the Walworth family of New-York, and on the mother's side from the Hardin family of Illinois, thus uniting the purest blood in the country. Mansfield Tracy Walworth, murdered yesterday, was the eldest son, by a first wife, of the late Reuben Hyde Walworth, ex-Chancellor of the State of New-York; and nephew of Chief Justice Barbour, of the Supreme Court, who on hearing of the tragedy, yesterday, adjourned the court, in which he was sitting at the time. Chancellor Walworth was also Grand Master for the State of New-York of the Masonic Order, and the existing Chancellor Walworth Lodge, F. A. M., of this City, was inaugurated and named in his honor. The Chancellor was also prominently connected with the great Bible, Tract, and Temperance Societies of the State. Chancellor Walworth died in 1867, being then eighty years of age.

Mansfield Tracy Walworth was born in Albany, in 1830, and graduated at Union College in 1848. Educated under the direction of his father, he studied for the law and was admitted to the Bar; but the practice of the legal profession becoming irksome, he abandoned it for literature, and began his career by contributing short sketches to the *Home Journal*. In 1853 his first novel, *The Mission of Death*, was published, and has since run through twelve editions. In 1863 his next novel, *Lulu, a Tale of Nihonal Hotel Poisoning*, was issued, and several editions were published. In 1864 his third work, *Hotspur*, a novel, appeared, followed in 1866 by another novel entitled *Stormcliff*. During 1869, his most important novel, *Warwick; or, The Lost Nationalities of America*, was sent out from the press. In this novel he showed a predilection for the Roman Catholic faith, and his brother, Charles Walworth, was soon after converted to the Roman Catholic religion by Rev. Father Hecker, and is now a Paulist priest in the Fifty-ninth-street monastery. This was followed by *Delaplaine*, a novel, and *Beverley*, his last novel, published by Carleton & Co. In the line of biography he published a work entitled *The Chancellors of New-York*, compiled from facts furnished by his father. At present a serial story entitled *Married in Mask*, one of the characters of which is alleged to be a satire on his wife, is in course of publication in a weekly paper. In addition to these works, he published numberless short stories in magazines, and wrote several lectures which were delivered in this City.

Of Mr. Walworth's literary ability, it may be said that he was one of the foremost of the class of prolific novel-writers so numerous in this country. Perhaps, with the exception of Prof. William H. Peck, no American novelwriter of the present time has written and published more literary matter. His talents were principally directed to descriptive writing, and the finer and more important attributes of construction of plot and conception and distribution of characters, if not wanting in his works, were wasted to such a marked degree that situations dramatic and telling of themselves, and which in the hands of Dickins, Collins, or Reade, would make the work live as one of merit, were nullified for want of judicious treatment and proper phrasing. His works were only intended for and only bought by the numerous class of persons who admire glittering and gaudy description and sentimental storytelling. In this respect they were admirably successful and netted the author a fair income.

THE STORY OF HIS MARRIAGE.

The story of Mansfield Walworth's marriage of itself is a romance. His wife, Miss Nelly Hardin, was the daughter of the famous Col. John J. Hardin, of Illinois. Col. Hardin was one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, and a formidable rival of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, so much so that Douglas on one occasion declared Hardin to be the only man in Illinois whom he feared to meet in debate. Col. Hardin was born at Frankfort, Ky., and removing to Illinois settled in Jacksonville, where he practiced law and became the prosecuting attorney for the circuit. He served as member of the Illinois Legislature from 1836 to 1842, and was a Representative in Congress from Illinois from 1843 to 1845. He married a Kentucky lady, and had one child, a daughter, Miss Nelly Hardin, (Mansfield T. Walworth's wife.) On the breaking out of the Mexican war he organized the First Illinois Infantry, and left with his regiment for the seat of war. At the battle of Buena Vista, on Feb. 23, 1847, under General, afterward President, Taylor, Hardin fought with such desperate bravery and recklessness that his name spread through the entire army. He was not destined to survive the day, for a charge was ordered, and Hardin, fighting in the foremost rank, fell. His body was recovered and interred with the highest military honors. Mrs. Hardin came to this State and met Chancellor Walworth, then a widower. They were married, and young Mansfield Walworth of course met Miss Nelly Hardin. A brief courtship, and they were married. So that Col. Hardin's widow married Chancellor Walworth, and Col. Hardin's daughter married Chancellor Walworth's son. By this marriage Mansfield Walworth had three children, the son who killed him yesterday, and two daughters, now aged fourteen and fifteen years respectively. Chancellor Walworth, on his son's marriage, settled on his daughter-in-law property at Saratoga, where she now resides.

FAMILY TROUBLE.

From this point in the history of the case begins the story of family trouble and difficulty which created the fearful crime of yesterday. From the unfortunate son and Mrs. Walworth and their friends, it would seem that every possible indignity and insult were heaped upon Mrs. Walworth by the man she married.

Their married life, from the few first happy years, was a continual quarrel, not on her part, but on his. Her children were treated by Walworth, not as a father should treat his children, and she was regarded by her husband not as a man should respect and love his wife. From unhappiness their marital quarrels verged into absolute enmity, and Walworth frequently struck her. The boy, as he grew up to manly years and feelings, naturally protected his mother, and became himself the butt for his father's innuendoes and insults. The young daughters were saved as far as possible from annoyance by the mother and son, but at length Walworth's conduct culminated in such a systematic course of insult and barbarity that Mrs. Walworth found her married life unbearable. So, three years ago, she separated from her husband and went to live with her children on the Saratoga property, where she established a ladies' boarding-school, meeting with success, encouragement, and respect.

Walworth came to this City, and continued writing for magazines and journals. He also wrote to his wife and son. Mrs. Walworth has several of these letters in her possession now. They teem with insult, one of them threatening to break up her school by making charges against her character. In others of the letters are threats to shoot her and "her son Frank." Young Walworth also received several of these letters containing similar threats, and also intercepted several letters written to his mother by Walworth. Three days ago Mrs. Walworth received a similar letter from her husband, which her son saw and read. This letter repeated the threat of shooting herself and son, and among other sentences contained the following one: "You may be certain that sooner or later I will fulfill my promise."

DEPARTURE OF THE SON FOR THIS CITY.

These letters so maddened young Frank Walworth that on Monday morning he packed his valise and left his mother's house in Saratoga, without bidding her or his sisters good-by.

He came to this City, and entering the Sturtevant House, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway, about 3 o'clock, registered his name, "Frank H. Walworth, Saratoga," and was assigned room No. 267, on the third floor of the house. He took a bath and left the hotel.

Proceeding to his father's residence in Fourth-avenue, two doors north of Fifty-fourth-street, he asked if he was at home. The servant who opened the door said Mr. Walworth was out walking. "I will leave a note for him, if you please," said the son, and he was shown into the parlor. He wrote the following note:

THREE O'CLOCK.

I want to try and settle some family matters. I call at the Sturtevant House in an hour or two. If I am not there I will leave word at the office.

FRANK H. WALWORTH.

The envelope was directed, "M. T. Walworth. Present."

Young Walworth did not leave the hotel on Tuesday evening, evidently expecting his father to call on him, as he told the clerk in the office that he expected a gentleman to call, and to show the gentleman up-stairs to his room. The gentleman did not come, and young Walworth did not go to bed, but sat up in his room, as his bed was undisturbed yesterday morning.

THE FATHER MEETS HIS SON—THE SHOOTING.

At 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning, Mansfield Tracy Walworth came to the Sturtevant House and asked to see Mr. Frank H. Walworth. The clerk on duty in the office at first demurred, saying the hour was very early. Mr. Walworth in reply said, "Oh, he will see me," and writing his name on a card asked the clerk to send it to Mr. Frank Walworth's room. The bell-boy who brought the card up, returned saying that Mr. Walworth said to show the gentleman up. In another moment Walworth entered the room and faced his fate.

What really transpired in the room but one man knows—the man now calmly consulting with his counsel, in the Tombs. The door had only closed behind Walworth, Sr., when four pistol-shots were heard in rapid succession. John Harrison, the night watchman, and Charles M. Doolittle, the steward of the hotel, who were on the first floor, heard them, and ran up-stairs: Josiah Moorehead, a merchant occupying Room No. 266, next to Frank Walworth's room, heard the shots, and, jumping out of bed, opened the door of his room. He saw Frank Walworth, with a pleasant smile on his face, come out of his room, and, walking calmly through the corridor, go down-stairs. Mr. Moorehead opened the door of young Walworth's room, and staggered back in horror, for the first object that met his view was the body of Walworth, lying in a large pool of blood on the floor, the central figure of a ghastly scene.

Young Walworth, in his Summer suit of gray, walked leisurely to the telegraph office and handed the operator the following dispatch:

STURTEVANT HOUSE, New-York.

*J. Hardin, Chicago, Ill.:*

I have shot and killed father.

FRANK H. WALWORTH.

Before the operator could recover from his astonishment, young Walworth had reached the hotel office counter, and bending over, asked the clerk, "Where is the nearest police station?" The clerk answered, "The Twenty-ninth Precinct, in Thirtieth-street, near Seventh-avenue." Frank Walworth then answered, "I have killed my father in my room, and I am going to surrender myself to the police." He then walked out of the hotel as he passed into Broadway, Herriman Doolittle and Moorehead came rushing into the office from up-stairs and announced the murder. The hotel was crowded with guests, over 100 delegates to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge F. A. M. of the State of New-York being resident in the hotel. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the clerks and officials of the hotel at once locked up Frank Walworth's room, shut out the hideous sight within it from the curious and excited guests who thronged the corridor.

THE SON SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

Sergt. Washington Mullen was on duty in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house in Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, yesterday morning, at 6:40 o'clock. At that hour Frank Walworth entered the station-house, and, walking up to the desk, said: "Are you the officer in command here, Sir." Sergt. Mullen said "Yes." Young Walworth then said: "My name is Frank H. Walworth; I have just shot and killed my father, Mansfield T. Walworth, in the Sturtevant House, and here is my pistol," at the same time handing Sergt. Mullen a five-chambered Colt's bulldog revolver, four chambers of which had been discharged. Sergt. Mullen said, "What possessed you to do such a thing? What was the matter?" Young Walworth replied, "Family trouble." Sergt. Mullen then locked him up and ran to the Sturtevant House to see if there were any foundation for the statement he had just heard. He found it true, and, returning to the station-house, telegraphed to Coroner Young and notified Capt. Burden of the occurrence.

THE CORONER TAKES CHARGE OF THE BODY.

Coroner Young at once responded to the summons, and with his Deputy, Coroner Marsh, proceeded to the Sturtevant House and took charge of the body. The scene in the room was very terrible. Mr. Mansfield Walworth was a man of fine stature and portly build, with delicate features, oval face, light mustache, blue eyes, dark brown hair, and high forehead—a man of striking appearance. He lay partially on his side, his head toward a wash-stand near the window of the room and his feet toward the door. He was neatly and elegantly dressed in dark broadcloth coat and vest and lavender trowsers, dress shirt, white tie and plain gold studs. On the carpet was found the card on which he had written in the office of the hotel. It was all crumpled up, where young Walworth, on receiving it had crushed it in his hand, and thrown it down on the floor. There were four wounds found on the body, three of which were fatal. One shot broke the right arm, one entered just below the right nipple of the breast, another at the left nipple, and the fourth and last crashed into the skull at the right ear, and entered the brain. There were powder-marks surrounding the surface of the last wound. The letter written by young Walworth on Monday, left at his father's house, was found in the inside breast pocket of Mr. Walworth's coat. It had been pierced by the ball which entered his right breast, and was covered with blood. Looking at the room, but one impression could be formed as to the murder. Young Walworth, on the entrance of his father, allowed him to sit down in the chair in the window. The chair was overturned and broken. He then put his back to the door, drew his revolver, and in the altercation which followed, began the firing. The first shot broke the right arm, the next two entered Mr. Walworth's breast; then a slight pause; Mr. Walworth, Sr., staggered forward and caught his son by the shoulder; then the last shot was fired, and Walworth fell. Young Walworth, putting his pistol in his pocket, and taking his hat from the bureau left the room, and went out to surrender himself.

A STATEMENT BY THE PRISONER.

The statement made by Frank Walworth to a TIMES reporter would tend to justify such a theory. He said, I reside with my mother at Saratoga, and am studying law. My father abandoned my mother, my sisters, and myself about three years ago. Since that time he has repeatedly sent her insulting and disgraceful letters, letters which no lady could read without feeling degraded. He threatened at times to shoot my mother and myself, and continued sending these letters to my mother. I met him on the Walk at Saratoga a short time ago and stopped him. I told him that there were bounds beyond which I would not allow any man to go, and that if he sent my mother any more of such letters I would shoot him. I have done so. I came to the Sturtevant House yesterday and left a note at his house asking him to call on me. He came this morning. He sat down in the chair. I said, "You must promise me not to make any more of the threats you have made against my mother and to cease writing insulting letters to her." He sneered and said, "Yes, I suppose I'll promise." I had my pistol in my hand, I said: "You have lied to my mother and myself so often that I hardly can believe you now. He ran into family matters, and insulted my mother and myself most grossly. I stepped forward, and he put his hand in his pocket as if to draw a pistol. Then I shot him. When the last shot was fired, he had grappled with me. I have no regret regarding this matter, except that it will annoy my family and cause my dear mother anxiety. I should like to see Judge Garvin, who knows my mother and my family." While making the above statement, young Walworth did not exhibit any emotion, except where he referred to his mother. Then he showed an expression of proud reverence and love for her. Although so young, he is tall and well built. In personal appearance, he is very handsome.

Coroner Young ordered the remains of Mansfield Walworth to be taken to the establishment of Messrs. Senior, in Carmine-street, where a post-mortem examination will be made to-day by Deputy Coroner Marsh. The Coroner has not decided on what day to hold the inquest.

Subsequent to the statement made by Frank Walworth, Coroner Young gave Capt. Burden a commitment sending the prisoner to the Tombs pending the inquest. Officer Denis Leavy assumed charge of young Walworth, and lodged him in the City Prison. He was received by Warden Johnson, and assigned cell No. 67, on the second tier. To-day he will be removed to cell No. 44, which is next to the one occupied by David Murphy, now under sentence of death for murder.

Mrs. Walworth, yesterday afternoon, telegraphed ex-Judge W. A. Beach: "See my son, Frank H. Walworth, at once, and attend to his case." Mr. Beach called at the Tombs, and had a consultation with his client. Mrs. Walworth is expected in the City to-day. From dispatches received from Saratoga, it appears that Mrs. Walworth and her son have the entire sympathy of the community resident there, young Walworth sustaining a high character, while his father bore a reputation directly the reverse.

### Check-Raising in Jersey—A Question of Liability.

George Marks was yesterday convicted in the Essex County Courts, at Newark, N. J., for raising a check from $20 to $690. He was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison, and it having been discovered that a plot was on foot to effect his escape, Sheriff Gamble took him down to Trenton in the noon train. Out of this transaction has arisen a very interesting question. Marks got the check from a saloon-keeper in exchange for a $20 note, on the pretext that he wanted to send the check to a friend in the country. It was then raised to the amount stated, presented at the bank, and as the signature was recognized as genuine, the amount was paid without hesitation. When the fraud was detected, the drawer of the check insisted that he was only liable for the amount he had drawn the check for, while the bank insists that having given the check, he was liable for the whole amount. A suit is to be brought to test the matter.

## CITY AND COUNTY FINANCES.

### Monthly Statement by the Controller—City and County Debt.

Controller Green has issued the following statement, showing the condition of the City and County Treasury for the month of May:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1873.

Monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasury, Jan. 1 to May 31, 1873, inclusive. Also, a comparative statement of the City and County debt, as of 31st December, 1872, and 31st May, 1873, with statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued:

ON CITY ACCOUNT.

| | To 30th April. | In May. |
|---|---|---|
| Assessment fund | $8,800,280 95 | $465,324 92 |
| Arrearages of 1871 and advertising prior to 1872 | 273,788 07 | 13,889 92 |
| Board of Apportionment and Audit, expenses of | 3,866 30 | 213 63 |
| Board of Apportionment | 221 50 | 16 50 |
| Contract Commission, expenses of | 5,318 90 | 60 00 |
| Cleaning streets under Police Department | 200,000 00 | 125,000 00 |
| Department of Docks | 300,000 00 | 85,596 34 |
| Department of Parks | 121,686 41 | 29,709 29 |
| Department of Public Works | 2,563,226 36 | 584,516 35 |
| Department of Public Instruction | 850,000 00 | 199,461 86 |
| Department of Police | 1,110,225 00 | 265,044 00 |
| Department of Health | 44,825 68 | 17,312 30 |
| Department of Public Charities and Correction | 141,004 17 | 56,576 39 |
| Duplicate assessments paid | 521,600 17 | 140,687 96 |
| Excise License Fund | 386 00 | ..... |
| Fourth-avenue Improvement Fund | 4,618 43 | ..... |
| Free floating baths | 105,861 87 | 30,806 96 |
| Fire Department | 854 48 | 180 00 |
| Fire telegraph | 404,823 42 | 99,310 95 |
| Founding Asylum for Support of Foundlings | 197,586 48 | ..... |
| Interest on City stocks and bonds | 8,818 78 | ..... |
| Intestate estates | 177 92 | ..... |
| Interest on City stocks and bonds | 2,363,715 11 | 2,357 50 |
| Judgments | 94,825 06 | 6,106 81 |
| Law Department, salaries and contingencies | 39,485 63 | 12,485 71 |
| Municipal Correction, Bureau of | 7,250 00 | 400 00 |
| Museum of Natural History | ..... | 1,807 76 |
| Printing for departments, civil and police courts | 12,644 97 | 872 38 |
| Public buildings, construction and repairs | 18,754 14 | 1,719 56 |
| Removing night-soil and dead animals | 9,008 86 | 3,173 10 |
| Revenue bonds of 1874 paid | 112,000 00 | ..... |
| Rents (Assessments on church property | 10,189 85 | ..... |
| Stationery and blank-books department, civil and police courts | 5,555 08 | 247 65 |
| Stationery and blank-books, Commissioners Taxes and Assessments | 1,479 83 | ..... |
| Salaries, advertising, and contingencies Legislative Department | 118,202 19 | 19,346 19 |
| Salaries, and advertising Mayor's office | 7,420 37 | 4,706 47 |
| Salaries and advertising Board of Assessors | 6,978 35 | 2,333 29 |
| Salaries and contingencies Department of Buildings | 30,014 77 | 2,247 97 |
| Salaries and contingencies City courts | 91,930 90 | 22,726 99 |
| Salaries and contingencies Board of Revision and Correction | 7,611 70 | 1,499 99 |
| Salaries Judiciary | 42,111 08 | 13,541 63 |
| Total amount warrants drawn in May | | $2,180,191 45 |
| Add amount previously drawn | | 18,899,995 25 |
| Total amount warrant drawn in 1873 on City account | | $21,059,126 70 |

ON COUNTY ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advertising | $625 00 | $59 20 |
| Arrearages of 1871, and advertising prior to 1873 | 28,804 15 | 77 15 |
| Armories and drill-rooms | 46,967 11 | 32,044 70 |
| Asylums and reformatory institutions | 200,891 38 | 39,618 03 |
| Cleaning and supplies for County offices | 34,337 61 | 7,441 39 |
| Commissioner of Records, expenditure of | 12,422 05 | 810 38 |
| Common schools for the State | ..... | 300,000 00 |
| Coroner's fees | 1,438 35 | 291 66 |
| Contingencies, District Attorney's office | 306 86 | ..... |
| Contingencies, County | 1,447 13 | 1,970 00 |
| Contingencies, Tax Commissioner's office | 545 00 | 188 00 |
| Disbursements and fees County offices and witnesses | 1,500 00 | ..... |
| Election expenses | 39,374 61 | 1,019 25 |
| Interest on stocks and bonds | 760,964 27 | ..... |
| Jury fees | 13,500 00 | ..... |
| Lighting and heating County offices | 5,821 38 | 138 00 |
| New County Court-house | 38 04 | ..... |
| Printing for legislative department | 1,970 34 | ..... |
| Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary | 11,562 67 | 802 00 |
| Repairs to County offices and buildings | 8,834 51 | ..... |
| Rents | 1,875 00 | 1,875 00 |
| Repairing and preserving records, Register's office | 981 84 | ..... |
| Support of prisoners in County Jail | 245 00 | ..... |
| Stationery, law and blank books | 4,044 21 | 87 95 |
| Salaries—Executive | 58,654 38 | 9,889 39 |
| Salaries—Judiciary | 219,838 39 | 27,963 40 |
| Salaries—Legislative | 10,583 28 | ..... |
| Amount warrants, County account, for May | | $423,796 00 |
| Add amount previously drawn | | 1,471,382 55 |
| Total amount warrants, 1873, on County account | | $1,895,178 55 |
| Add amount warrants drawn on City account | | 21,059,126 70 |
| Total amount for City and County | | $22,954,305 25 |

| City and County Debt. | Payable from Sinking Fund. | Payable from Taxation. | Dec. 31, 1872. | April 30, 1873. | May 31, 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funded Debt | | | $24,150,668 50 | $24,321,118 50 | $23,966,113 50 |
| Temporary Debt | | | 20,625,592 01 | 44,125,579 49 | 44,216,579 49 |
| Revenue Bonds issued in anticipation of taxes 1873 | | | 18,927,572 30 | 20,128,572 30 | 20,128,572 30 |
| Revenue Bonds, chap. 1, 2, and 25, laws 1872 | | | 2,946,600 00 | 6,500,597 55 | 6,500,597 55 |
| Revenue Bonds, chap. 1, Boston Mass. Bonds in market | | | 1,694,700 00 | 23,900,565 23 | 23,900,565 23 |
| Less Sinking Fund | $118,515,259 83 | $30,000,427 07 | | | |
| | 24,940,074 66 | 24,694,373 79 | | | |
| | $93,467,154 83 | $106,777,554 28 | | | |
| Less Sinking Fund | | | 1,694,700 00 | 23,900,565 23 | 23,900,565 23 |
| | | | 950,000 00 | 950,000 00 | 950,000 00 |
| | $107,590,913 74 | $131,700,027 07 | 23,977,054 33 | 24,850,565 23 | 24,850,565 23 |
| | | $106,777,554 28 | | | |
| | | $24,922,472 79 | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in City and County Treasury | $2,141,227 21 |
| Cash in sinking funds | 620,4 2 06 |

The following stocks and bonds have been issued in 1873:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Croton Water purposes | 665,000 00 |
| For Riverside Park and Broadway widening, &c. | 3,721,400 00 |
| For fire telegraph, (arrearage of 1871,) | 197,586 48 |
| For New-York bridge | 150,000 00 |
| For Public Parks | 300,000 00 |
| For Museum of Natural History | 2,000 00 |
| For Public Works—Sewer repair | 25,000 00 |
| For Public Works—Street Improvements, payable from assessments | 1,481,900 00 |
| Riverside Park, Broadway widening, &c., payable from assessments | 1,962,100 00 |
| Revenue Bonds, payable from taxation | 5,227,200 00 |
| New-York County Court-house Bonds | 3,460 77 |
| Public school buildings | 25,000 00 |
| Total | $13 820,347 23 |

The above bonds and stocks were issued in accordance with special laws for works in progress. Assessment bonds, on account of improvements in progress and to be repaid by assessments to be collected. Revenue bonds, in anticipation of the taxes of 1873, and on account of arrearages and advertising claims, authorized by chapter 929 and 375, Laws of 1872.

### Kings County Penitentiary Contracts—An Investigation Ordered.

At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, last evening, Mr. Dwight Johnson moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the matters relating to penitentiary improvement. It appears from the books of the County Treasurer that he has paid for account of penitentiary improvements in 1868, 1869, and 1870 a total of $288,883, of which $91,628 18 for workshops, $184,425 for the wall, &c., and $12,830 for the barn. Mr. Johnson stated that from a partial examination of the records, it appeared that over $200,000 of the liabilities were incurred without any authority from the board, and that the work performed did not represent the value of the amount expended. For this irregularity and fraud, no blame could be attached to the County Treasurer, but the manner of incurring these liabilities, and the apparently insufficient corresponding value of the work needed investigation. Over $100,000 had been paid to Contractor Patrick Mullin, on account of the stone wall, and the contract was died a year after it was made. He also held contracts with Naughton Brothers, carpenters, for $8,000; Patrick Mullin, mason, for $6,800, and Mundel and Feckritz $7,500 for architectural services. The only legal and authorized contracts amounted to less than $60,000, and were made with Mullin and Naughton. A bill of $7,000 for plumbing had also been paid, while there was not $1,000 plumbing in the institution buildings.

Supervisor Richards moved as an amendment that the special committee, whose appointment was moved, should investigate the action of the Penitentiary Committee of the Board of Supervisors from 1868 to 1873, inclusive. After an excited debate, in which "motives" were freely imputed, the motion of Supervisor Richards was carried. The board then elected Supervisor Coe as their chairman, and adjourned.

## NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

The New-York Lacrosse Club hold a meeting this evening at No. 123 West Houston-street.

The annual excursion of the pupils of Park School to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson, took place yesterday.

The Mutual and Red Stocking clubs played a twelve-inning game on the Union Ground yesterday afternoon, the "Reds" winning by a score of 6 to 5.

The suit between ex-Judge John A. Stemmler and Judge McGuire, as to the right to sit in the Seventh District (civil) Court, has been set down for trial to-day.

Judge Benedict yesterday discharged the jurymen in waiting until Thursday morning, there being no court to-day, in respect to the memory of the late Minister Orr.

A grand concert will take place to-morrow evening at the Church of the Disciples, Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-fifth-street. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and other eminent artists will appear.

John Bott, indicted in the United States Circuit Court, for sending improper matter through the mail, was yesterday found guilty. Judge Benedict suspended sentence, pending a motion for a new trial.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, "Dr." John Whitehead, alias "Dr. Dubois," alias "Madam Dubois," was convicted of having sent obscene matter through the post, and remanded for sentence.

The Sons of Portsmouth have chartered the steamer Newport to take them to Fall River, from whence they will visit Portsmouth on the 4th July next. They will leave this City on the night of the 2nd proximo.

At the New-York Historical Society, last evening, a paper by George W. Greene, Professor of American History in the Cornell University, on "German Troops in the War of Independence," was read by the Librarian.

The examination of candidates for admission to the introductory classes of the College of the City of New-York was continued yesterday morning. The candidates were examined in history, writing, algebra, and geography.

Ann Higgins, charged before United States Commissioner Shields with drawing a pension on account of a deceased husband, after her marriage with another man, was held in $1,000 bail, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Henry Waterman, residing in Fifteenth-street, was arrested last evening by Detective Farley charged with having stolen a pair of gold ear-rings, two gold lockets, a breast-pin, and an opera-glass from Mrs. Kenney, of No. 17 Great Jones-street.

The funeral of Capt. Lindsay R. Richardson, of the Seventh Regiment, will take place to-day from his late residence, No. 41 West Tenth-street. The officers and members of the command will attend in uniform, Company K acting as the escort.

Seven hundred girls presented themselves at the Normal College, Fourth-street, yesterday, for examination. These are pupils of the public schools who have completed the course of instruction, and now seek admission to the college to be trained as teachers.

The Tax-payers' and Citizens' Association of Harlem have passed resolutions approving of the passage of the act to annex a portion of Westchester to this City, advocating the junction of the Eastern Boulevard and Avenue A, and approving of the Industrial Exhibition bill.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held its regular weekly meeting yesterday at 1 o'clock. A paper on "Summer Care of Sheep" was read by A. Morrell, and Mr. O. F. Neuman, of California, exhibited some samples of raw silk and cocoons. For full report of proceedings see THE WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day.

A meeting of the governors of the New-York Hospital was held last evening at No. 13 West Eleventh-street. The following Board of Officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John C. Green; Vice President, Robert Lenox Kennedy; Secretary, David Colden Murray; Treasurer, William Dennistoun.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of the Cunard line will, henceforth, take a specified course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43° latitude, or nothing to the north of 43°. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42° latitude, or nothing to the north of 42°.

Edwin C. B. Garcia, Consul General of Uruguay to this country, whose arrest on a writ of capias issued out of the Circuit Court some time since, at the suit of Nathaniel McKay, as then published in THE TIMES, appeared yesterday to answer. The writ was returnable on Monday, but Mr. Garcia did not appear and a new writ was issued. Under the advice of the Court the Marshal will not serve the writ until Mr. Garcia shows cause for not appearing on the return day.

### BROOKLYN.

The Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors has been instructed to consult with the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment on the subject of locating the new armory.

Messrs. Backhouse, Coit, and others representing the Committee of Fifty, are said to be preparing arguments against the charter, for presentation to the Governor.

Patrick Derkin, a laborer, attempted to get on the front platform of a Fulton-avenue car near Washington-avenue, last evening, but missing his footing he fell under the wheels, and the flesh was completely severed from his left arm. He was taken to the City Hospital.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Peter Dillon, of Jefferson Valley, was fined $200, a few days ago, by Justice Curry of Peekskill, for four distinct violations of the Excise law, in selling liquor without license.

Mrs. Sandford, a lady residing at Mount Vernon, and engaged as a teacher in the public school at Bronxville, while in the act of getting upon the platform of a railroad-car at West Mount Vernon, was run against and knocked down and injured, but not seriously, by a horse attached to a wagon, on Tuesday morning.

The Grand Jury of Westchester County, which will probably be impaneled to-day, will have two or more cases of murder submitted to them for their action, and should they find an indictment against Erhardt, the German, who stabbed and caused the death of young Morrison, of Melrose, a few weeks ago, he will be placed on trial during the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, possibly on Thursday morning. The case of Matthew Fitzpatrick, who murdered his wife, Ellen, at Yonkers, on Monday night last, will likewise receive the prompt attention of the Grand Jury and the Court.

### STATEN ISLAND.

The village Aldermen of Edgewater have appointed ex-Justice Kasener as Assistant Police Justice.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Taxes amounting to $94,317 65 were collected in Jersey City last week.

The City of Orange has collected within the past month $53,796, and expended $32,813.

The body of a murdered infant, about two days old, was found at Hutchuen on Monday night.

Work on the new depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Hoboken, is already progressing rapidly.

The annual report of the Foster Home, of Newark, shows the receipts to have been $10,503, and the expenses $10,336.

The citizens of Elizabeth are earnestly moving to secure the repeal of the law allowing trains to run through the State on Sunday.

The house of Jacob Schwartzmayer, at Guttenberg, was robbed early yesterday morning of greenbacks and securities valued at $300.

Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, has declined to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Newark which he had been invited to do.

Martin Corcoran was severely injured yesterday by falling from the Pennsylvania trestle at Henderson-street, Jersey City.

The four men who were caught in a freight-car at New-Brunswick, on Saturday, and arrested, were last night remanded to Newark for trial.

A cricket match will be played at the grounds foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, to-day, between the St. George and Manhattan Clubs, of New-York.

Messrs. Butts & Clark, proprietors of a Newark journal, have been convicted on the three remaining indictments charging them with issuing an obscene publication.

The annual opening of the Pavonia Yacht Club took place, last evening, at the clubhouse at Long Dock. The addresses were made by Major Pangbourn, Judge Hilton, and others.

The Regents of the Hudson County Hospital will hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon, when it is expected that measures will be perfected for the early opening of the institution.

Matthew Paulson, a young student at the Rutgers Grammar School, New-Brunswick, was drowned in the canal at that place on Monday afternoon, while bathing with several other students. The body was recovered. Paulson resided on Long Island.

### Stabbing Affrays Between Boys.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, James Connolly, aged fourteen years, of No. 408 East Eleventh-street; Edward Collins, aged fifteen years, of No. 414 East Sixteenth-street, and Jas. Suppie, aged fifteen years, of No. 496 First-avenue, became engaged in a quarrel at the junction of Bond street and the Bowery, and during the fracas which ensued, Connolly stabbed Collins in the left side of the neck with a pocket-knife, causing a very severe wound. Suppie also received two slight stab-wounds in the back and right hand. The wounded lads, after having their injuries attended to, were taken home, and Connolly was arrested.

John C. Small, aged sixteen years, of No. 49 Park-place, and James Cortes, aged thirteen years, of No. 78 Charlton-street, quarreled last evening, at the corner of Vandam and Varick streets, when Cortes stabbed Small in the right arm with a pocket-knife and wounded him severely. Cortes was locked up.

### Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 3.—Spirits of Turpentine lower; sales at 40½c. Rosin quiet; $2 75 for No. 1 and $4 25 for extra Pale; $2 for low Pale; $3 50 for Pale; $3 40 for Strained, June delivery. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 05 for hard; $3 30 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar lower; sales at $3.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 133 cars reported to arrive, 2,567 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,151 head, or 3,3 cars, against 793 cars for the same time last week; market dragging, at about last week's closing prices; tendency downward; but few Eastern buyers in attendance; country buyers largely represented, but engaged in feeling the market; about 750 head disposed of; sales, 150 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,150 to 1,310 lbs., at $5 75@$6 75; 106 head Illinois stockers, ranging from 853 to 936 lbs., at $4 40@$5 87½; 176 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,066 lbs., at $5 30; 206 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,300 at $6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400, making the total supply for the week thus far, 2,800 head, against 3,400 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened; sales of 371 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from $6@90 lbs., at $5 87½@$6 90; 328 head Illinois clipped Sheep, averaging 105 lbs., at $5 50; 142 head Illinois wooled Sheep, averaging 94 lbs., at $6. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 500 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 14,700 head, against 8,200 head for the same time last week; market slow at $4 75@$5; sales Illinois Pigs, averaging 112 lbs., at $5 50; Illinois Hogs, ranging from 148 to 176 lbs., at $5.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 3.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,057; scarcely any change to note in the market as compared with last week; trade was largely confined to Western Cattle; sales of choice at $10; extra, $9@$9 50; first quality $8@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,125; Spring Lambs were received freely, with a fair supply from the North, and plenty of Western; the trade in the city does not seem to rally, and butchers are paying only 7c. @ lb., or $5@$6 50 @ head. Yearlings that are first-rate sell at 7½c.@8c.; sales of Wool sheep in lots at $3@$4 50 each; Extra, $5 50@$6; Spring Lambs, $5@$8 50; Veal Calves, $3@$15.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; market for shipping grades dull; prices tending lower; sales of good to choice smooth native Steers at $5 40@$5 65; fair light Steers, $5@$5 30; Corn-fed 1,265-pound Texans, $5 13½; fair to good Cows, $4 25@$4 75; shipments, 2,000. Live Hogs dull; declined, 5c.; receipts, 15,000; sales of good to choice at $4 40@$4 75, closing weak, with pens all full of unsold stock; shipments 5,500. Sheep—Receipts, 914; a fair local market; sales of good Shorn at $5@$5 50.

[Advertisement.]

The handsomest productions of the season are those inimitable hats introduced by KNOX—the elegant "Beaver Cassimere" and the picturesque "Dress Felt." Buy your Hats at KNOX's, in the Prescott House.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.*—Marquis Juan F. Chacon, Gen. Griffin, Col. Manz, Martin Larrarte, Herculano Aljovin, Manuel Gonzales, F. Lasona, John Young, John Burns, Jas. E. Bachman, Hugh Shields, Fidel Sauter, R. Van Fassel, wife and 2 children, Ramon Mullen, Juan Compte, Francis Casas, Wm. J. Peckham, Jr., F. Suarez, F. Betterton, D. Dowling, Alonso Hernandez, J. A. Safford, J. Pinugan, Andres Montes, Jose A.